The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Attempted Rescue of Fenian Prisoners in London.

The Walls of Clerkenwell Prison and Several Buildings Blown Down.

A Number of Persons Injured by the Explosion.

THE FENIANS.

Attempt to Rescue Fenians by Blowing up Clerkenwell Prison.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

A daring attempt was made to-day to release the recently-arrested Fenian, Col. BURKE, who is confined in Clerkenwell Prison. Powder was placed beneath one of the prison walls, and was exploded, it is supposed, by BURKE's confederates. The whole side of the wall was blown into the air. The force of the explosion was so great that three adjoining buildings were destroyed. Many persons were injured, and it is feared that some lives were lost. Much confusion prevails in the vicinity, and it is difficult to ascertain the details of the occurrence.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—9 P. M.

The explosion at the Clerkenwell Prison had very serious results, but was not successful in facilitating the rescue of BURKE. The prisoner was confined in an inner cell, and could not escape by the breach in the wall. He has been removed to a place of greater security.

The explosion was tremendous in its effects. The prison wall and neighboring buildings are a mass of ruins. Some lives must have been lost. It is wildly rumored that as many as twenty persons have been killed and that some bodies are buried in the ruins.

It seems that during the morning repairs had been commenced on the wall. Later in the day some unknown men were seen to roll a barrel, which doubtless contained the powder, under the place where the repairs were being made. Shortly after this the explosion took place.

Two men and a woman who were found in the vicinity have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the perpetration of the outrage.

The excitement there is so great that it is impossible as yet to obtain any correct account of the casualties.

The Government has decided to institute a prosecution against JOHN MARTIN and the other persons who made treasonable speeches on the occasion of the funeral demonstration in Dublin on Sunday last.

Demonstration of Sympathy for the Executed Fenians Suppressed.

GLASGOW, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

An attempt was made in this city to get up a funeral to-day for the Manchester Fenians, but it was checked by the interference of the authorities.

BELFAST, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Extensive preparations had been made by the friends of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN to hold a public funeral to-day in their honor, but the Government officers interfered, and under the authority of the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation put a stop to the demonstration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Questions of Naturalization and Allegiance.]

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13.

The *Times* counsels the acceptance of President JOHNSON's views on the disputed questions of naturalization and allegiance as expressed in his annual message.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Minister Rouher's Speech and the European Conference.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13.

The London *Times* this morning says that the holding of a European Conference for the settlement of the Roman question would be a mockery after the recent speech of the French Secretary of State, M. ROUHER, in the Legislative Body.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

It is said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent to Florence a dispatch in regard to the claims of Italy on Rome, based upon and in sense identical with the speech of Minister ROUHER in the Corps Legislatif.

CHINA.

Minister Burlingame to Return on a Special Mission.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13.

Advices from Shanghae say it was believed there that the American Minister, Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME, would soon leave Pekin for the United States, by way of Europe, on a special mission for the Chinese Government.

FRANCE.

The Corps Legislatif to be Dissolved.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

It is reported that the Corps Legislatif now in session will soon be dissolved by the Emperor, and new elections will be held in January next.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Since noon to-day rentes have improved, and at the close of the day were advancing.

ITALY.

An Insurrection in Naples Apprehended.

FLORENCE, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of an insurrection in Naples, in which city the demonstrations against the course of the Government have been unusually violent.

Canadian Intelligence—Marine Disasters.

QUEBEC, Canada, Friday, Dec. 13.

A dispatch from Gaspe says a timber-laden ship, name unknown, went ashore near Magdalen River last week, and the Captain, two mates and nine seamen were drowned. Two men were saved but badly frozen.

PICTOU, Canada, Friday, Dec. 13.

The bark *Neucleus*, from Milwaukee, loaded with 17,000 bushels of wheat, was run on Green Point yesterday to keep her from foundering. A large amount of ice adhering to the rigging and hull was causing her to sink rapidly when she was grounded. There was no insurance on the vessel.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Dec. 13.

The Virginia Convention reassembled this forenoon.

A communication was received from Gen. SCHOFIELD approving the ordinance fixing the pay of members and officers of the Convention.

An ordinance was reported paying the Reporter of the Convention $3 33 a page for debates reported by him.

A petition was received paaying for the passage of a homestead law.

Judge SNEAD (Republican) denounced the petition as a proposition for downright robbery, and in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, under which the convention existed.

The motion to lay it on the table was lost by—yeas 43; nays 52; and it was then referred.

A resolution appointing a committee to memoralize Congress to allow the Freedmens' Bureau, in view of the destitution in the State, to remain here till reconstruction is complete, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted inviting Gen. ORLANDO BROWN and Staff, of the Freedmens' Bureau, to the privileges of the floor.

A colored delegate offered resolutions to appoint a committee to wait on Gen. SCHOFIELD and ask him to remove the present State officers, and failing to induce him to do it then to go to Washington for the same purpose, or procure the amendment of the law so as to give the Convention the right to remove them.

The resolutions were laid on the table.

The resolution offered yesterday relative to the intimidating by disloyal landholders of loyal voters of the Republican ticket, and the amendment to it relating to the intimidating by colored voters of those colored men and others who voted the Conservative ticket, were called up, but laid over until to-morrow. Adjourned.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 13.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention, which was in session here to-day, refused reconsideration of the Relief Ordinance which was adopted yesterday, by a vote of 84 to 64.

A substitute to the resolutions asking a repeal of the cotton tax was adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The successful culture of cotton in Georgia is essential to the prosperity of the people and the full development of the material interests of the State; and,

Whereas, The encouragement given its production abroad, during the war, has largely increased that production, which has in connection with other causes so reduced its value as to seriously endanger its continued cultivation as a leading staple by our own people; therefore,

Resolved, That the Convention do recommend the repeal of the cotton tax, and, if practicable, the application of the repeal to the present crop.

Resolved, That the Convention considers its repeal as essential to the continued successful cultivation of cotton as the great staple of the country, and as a measure of relief to both agricultural capital and labor.

Resolved, That the Convention, having confidence in the earnest desire of the Government of the United States to aid in restoring the prosperity of the people of Georgia, and the development of all her material interests, do hereby request the President of the Convention to forward a certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, with a request that they be presented at an early day to both Houses of Congress.

A white delegate offered his resignation as a member of the Convention.

Mr. BRADLY (colored) doubted if he could resign under Gen. POPE's order.

Without action in the matter the Convention adjourned until Monday next.

Conservative Meeting at Macon, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 13.

A county conservative meeting under a call of the late State Convention at Macon, was held here to-night. Much enthusiasm prevailed, and a resolution was adopted suggesting the assembling of a National Convention at Louisville on the 22d of February, to form a party for restoration and the preservation of the Union on the principle of the Constitution.

The Alabama Constitution Denounced.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Friday, Dec. 13.

The Conservative colored meeting last night organized a Conservative Club. The whole affair was managed by the blacks. The colored speakers denounced the so-called "carpet-bag" members of the Reconstruction Convention, and declared that the colored people were enemies to themselves if they any longer refused to heed the advice counsel of their tried and true friends—the old inhabitants of the South. Resolutions were adopted which declare in strong terms against the ratification of the Constitution.

The Sioux Desirous of Securing Peace—The Dacotah Legislature.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 13.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Omaha, the 12th inst., says: Fort Laramie correspondence to the 8th says a party of Sioux came in yesterday. They desire to make peace, but report that the main body of the Sioux are not disposed to treat until the forts in this country are abandoned. RED CLOUD says he will fight the whites as long as a man is left him. Indian couriers come in daily from war parties, and communicate with friendly Indians, and go back unmolested, loaded with provisions and ammunition.

The Dacotah Legislature met at Yankton on Monday. The Legislature has a Republican majority for the first time in the history of the Territory.

Sale of the St. Louis Water Bonds—A Murderer Hung by a Mob.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

Two millions and a half of the St. Louis water bonds were sold at auction "on 'Change" to-day. The successful bidders were the National Bank of the State of Missouri, which took one million on its own account, and eight hundred thousand for the Bank of Commerce, New-York. The remainder, seven hundred thousand, was taken by the Traders' Bank of this city. 200,000 for itself, and 500,000 to fill an order for Europe. The price paid was 92¾ for the first 100,009, and 92⅛ for the remainder.

JOSEPH MARSHALL, the negro who was arrested here on Wednesday, on suspicion of being one of the murderers of a German farmer, who was killed at Kinder's Switch, on the Chicago Railroad, five or six miles above here on Sunday last, was taken from the custody of Constable BYRNE, in Venice, a little town about three miles north of here, on the opposite side of the river, at 9 o'clock last night, by a mob of Germans, and hanged to a tree. MARSHALL acknowledged being present when the murder was committed, but charged the act upon his companion, ANDERSON REED, who is still at large.

Navigation of the Erie Canal Closed for the Season—Boats and Cargoes Injured.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 13.

The hope of the resumption of navigation no longer exists, and at least 800 boats are ice-bound for the season between Syracuse and Troy.

The firm of WILLIAM PETRIE & Co., of Buffalo, among the number of forwarders interested in the boats laid up, have seventy-one cargoes of grain, and are engaged in placing them in condition for Winter quarters, and protecting them against the weather. All apples on the docks are frozen. Potatoes are not so much injured. Fifteen hundred barrels of vinegar, shipped by the firm of H. NILES & Co., of Buffalo, are frozen. Precautions are being taken to prevent further loss.

Boat *Clifton*, laden with 7,500 bushels of corn, sank on Sunday night at Crescent; the ice cut through her sides.

Boat *George Davis*, laden with 1,786 barrels of apples, sank on Thursday about a mile west of this city. The cargo was owned by B. P. HODSEN, of Boston. She sprang a leak.

On many of the levels the water is leaking out, thus endangering both vessels and cargo. Unless the levels are kept supplied to the required height, serious loss to forwarders will follow.

Negro Troubles in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, Dec. 13.

A mob of about fifty armed negroes threatened, on Tuesday night, to attack some students of the Georgia University at Athens. The students armed in turn, and a difficulty was imminent, when troops were ordered out and dispersed the negroes.

The Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Dec. 13.

The Senate to-day passed the Common Carrier Bill, and negroes in Tennessee now have the same privileges of travel on railroads as are accorded to white people.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The agreement to adjourn over the holidays on the 20th inst. practically closes legislation in Congress until after the reassembling in January. The only business likely to be transacted next week is the passage of the Cotton Tax bill in the Senate. The Appropriations Committee in the House will report the Deficiency bill for the current fiscal year, but it can hardly pass before the adjournment. The Ways and Means and Banking and Currency Committees will hardly have any measures matured before the early part of January, though the first-named, as well as the Finance Committee, propose to hold regular sessions during the recess. The Senate Judiciary Committee will, next week, report favorably upon the admission of Senator THOMAS, of Maryland, and the Military Committee will favorably report the House bill prohibiting the conferring of brevet appointments except in time of war for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

In the House to-day, Judge WOODWARD, Dem., of Pennsylvania, made a remarkable speech on the subject of impeachment, during which he indorsed Mr. BOUTWELL's position that the President was amenable to impeachment, even if he is guiltless of crimes which would render him liable to indictment under the statute. His main point was an argument that, inasmuch as the laws of the United States do not take cognizance of criminal matters except in cases of counterfeiting Government money, and that idiocy, imbecility and other causes for removal which cannot be classed as high crimes and misdemeanors, are not mentioned. The framers of the Constitution did not intend that it should be necessary to find any civil officers guilty of crimes known to the statute law before impeaching him. The speech was carefully prepared, and was read in Committee of the Whole while many of the members were absent, but the few who were present crowded the aisles in the vicinity of Judge WOODWARD and listened to him eagerly.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate to-day, after wasting several hours' time in useless debate, rescinded its previous action on the subject, and agreed to the House adjournment resolution, which provides that Congress shall adjourn on the 20th inst., to meet on the 6th prox. The interregnum contains sixteen days, of which five are Sundays and holidays, consequently the recess will embrace but eleven working days.

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day and perfected their organization. The numerous propositions before them were briefly considered, and it was determined that House bill No. 44, known as Randall's Anti-National Bank and Sinking Fund bill, should be first disposed of. It will be acted on, and a report made upon it immediately after the holidays. Tuesdays and Fridays were appointed as the regular meeting days of the Committee.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The National League has been in session here for two days. As an organization, the League at the North, as exhibited by the attendance, is losing ground, but the attendance from the South is large, and made up of delegates who evidently believe in what they are proposing to do. A very spicy debate sprung up on a proposition to declare universal suffrage as a cardinal doctrine of the Republican Party. Contrary to the general expectation the opposition to this resolution came from a negro from North Carolina. Mr. J. M. HARRIS, who made one of the ablest arguments that any man could make in the brief time allotted to him for speaking, took the general ground that the Republican Party at the North could not stand if it went for universal suffrage, and maintained his argument by references to the last elections, and deductions from the results of those elections. The League before adjourning adopted a resolution advising or requesting the Republican party not to nominate any man as a candidate for President whose record does not furnish an irreversible guarantee that he will support the principle of equal civil rights in the broadest sense of the term. There were but few GRANT men present, and the resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The usual raid on polygamy which occurs at least once in each session was made in the Senate to-day by Mr. CRAGIN, who introduced a bill which provides for the selection of grand and petit juries in Utah in such a manner that they cannot fail to take notice of and indict any person found guilty of wife stealing, and all the laws of Utah Territory which in any way interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States are annulled, as is also the ordinance declaring the property of the Church of Latter Day Saints free from taxation. It is made unlawful for any persons claiming or pretending to be members of the so-called State of Deseret to assemble, and no election shall be held for any member of said pretended Legislature or any officer under said so-called State Government. In short, the provisions of the bill sweep away the whole Mormon edifice and put Deseret on the same footing as other Territories.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC REVENUE SQUADRON.

Orders have been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, addressed to the commanding officers of all United States Revenue vessels stationed between Eastport, Me., and the Capes of Virginia, requiring them to go into Winter cruising along that portion of the Atlantic coast. This service, which is ordered every year at this season, is for the purpose of enabling the revenue vessels to afford whatever assistance is necessary in all cases of distress to vessels bound to ports in the United States approaching the coast. In order to afford this assistance the Revenue officers are instructed to carry provisions, fuel, and water in such quantity as can be conveniently stored. They are also instructed while cruising, to speak all vessels approaching the coast which they may fall in with, and afford to those requiring aid or relief such assistance as may be adapted to their condition and necessities. The expiration of the cruise will be on the 1st of April next. The underwriters have the opportunity to place clothing and supplies on board, which will be disposed of in accordance with their directions.

EXAMINATION OF SPIRIT METERS.

Commissioner ROLLINS was to-day in consultation with the Committee of Ways and Means, who were during their session engaged in the examination of spirit meters. The Committee from the National Convention of Manufacturers and Dealers in Spirits had an interview with the Committee on Ways and Means, and presented a copy of the resolutions recently adopted by that Convention.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The Indian Peace Commissioners met last night at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and remained in session until quite late, engaged in the discussion of the points to be embraced in their forthcoming report. The Commission adjourned to meet again on the 28th inst., at the Indian Office in this city.

Col. LEAVENWORTH, agent of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians, is here, attending to the interests of those tribes. His estimate of the cost of farming utensils for their use is between $3,000 and $5,000. They are represented to be friendly, and improving in their agricultural skill.

CONFIRMATIONS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the following nominations:

Capt. Theodore P. Green, to be Commodore in the navy on the active list; Commander Egbert Thompson, to be Captain; Lieut.-Commander Francis H. Baker, to be Commander; Lieut.-Commander Austin Pendergrast, to be Commander; Assistant Surgeon A. A. Hoehling, to be Surgeon; Wm. S. Bowen of Rhode Island, Adam Frank of Pennsylvania and Alfred Griffith of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeons in the navy; First Lieut. Wm. J. Squires, to be Captain in the Marine Corps, and Israel H. Washburne, to be First Lieutenant in the Marine Corps; Wm. J. Chandler, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Fifth District of Missouri.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONFERENCE.

A conference of soldiers and sailors, representing the various States of the Union, will be held at Washington, D. C., on Monday, the 16th of December, to take into consideration the propriety of calling a National Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. This movement originated with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union of this city, who called the Pittsburgh Convention in September, 1866. The defeat of their candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate is stated to be one of the controlling reasons assigned for this course. If a convention shall be called, it will nominate a ticket in the interests of the soldiers and sailors of the country. Gen. BRISBIN has written to the President of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, urging the holding of a National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to meet some time previous to the assembling of the National Republican Convention at Chicago.

RESIGNATION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Mr. T. C. THEAKER this morning tendered his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Patents.

LIST OF MERCHANT VESSELS.

The Director of the Bureau of Statistics reports that a complete list of the merchant vessels of the United States has been prepared under his supervision and is now in press. Each vessel is numbered in arithmetical succession, and her rig, name, tonnage, horse-power, if steamers, and home port shown. The Director also reports that the manufacturing returns are being rapidly received and compiled. Several thousand manufacturers have been heard from. The returns thus far exhibit great differences from the figures in the census of 1860.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular to Collectors of Customs on the Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern frontiers, as follows:

"It being represented to the Department that a difference in practice exists at some of the frontier ports, bordering on Canada, in relation to the assessment and collection of or exemption from duty, on the importation of cattle and other live animals from Canada, which had previously been exported from the United States thereto, for the purpose of grazing, or fattening, with the intention of returning the same to the United States, the following instructions are hereby issued on the subject, and will be carefully carried out by Collectors. Such cattle or other animals, on being brought back to the United States, can only be admitted to entry free of duty when they are returned in the same condition as when exported, and when the proofs of domestic origin, of exportation from a port in the United States, and the other proofs required for the free entry of goods, wares and merchandise of domestic origin and production, are duly produced to the Collector of the port of importation. The Collector of Customs, therefore, on the exportation of cattle or other animals, should take and file among the records of the Custom-house a careful description of the same, so that they can be readily identified in case of their being returned to the United States. When it is found, on the importation of such cattle, that their condition was changed by fattening or other causes, duty will be assessed and collected thereon in the manner prescribed for original importations.

The following cases were under consideration to-day in the Supreme Court: No. 372—The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Washington, plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Dennison. Mr. Carlisle, of counsel for plaintiff in error, filed a motion for the allowance of a *supersedeas* in this cause. No. 70—Joel H. Wicker, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Elis Hoffeck—in assumpsit. The cause was argued. No. 375—The Ætna Insurance Company *vs.* Howe *et al.*, in error, to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois—cause docketed and dismissed. No. 272—The United States, appellants, *vs.* Adams—motion to dismiss appeal—argued.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial from the Society of Friends in relation to Indian affairs, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial from JOHN WARREN, an American citizen, now in a British prison, setting forth that he was held for trial for offences committed in the City of New-York, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a petition in regard to the cotton tax, and another from colored soldiers, relative to bounties, which were referred.

Several petitions in regard to impartial suffrage, were presented by Messrs. TRUMBULL, SUMNER, POMEROY and DRAKE, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. YATES presented petitions in regard to a modification of the Revenue laws, and against a reduction of the Revenue, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A bill reported favorably by Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, to print 3,000 copies of the Paymaster-General's report, (a substitute for a former bill,) was passed.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Territories, reported, without amendment, the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors of the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes recommending its passage. It provides that the militia of the Territory shall be organized and disciplined in such manner and at such times as the Governor shall direct.

The twelfth section provides that marriages in the Territories may be solemnized only by Justices of the Supreme Court, or by Justices of the Peace, duly elected and qualified in their proper townships or precincts, or by any priest or minister of the Gospel, regularly ordained and settled or established in said Territory, between parties competent to enter into the marriage contract. Polygamy is expressly forbidden; and all marriages within the degrees of consanguinity, within which marriages are prohibited to residents of the Territory, are declared to be incestuous and void; and such parties who shall intermarry with each other, or who shall commit adultery or fornication with each other, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary, for not more than fifteen years nor less than six months. Persons who shall willingly aid and assist in, or be present at the ceremony or rites of Mormonism, known as "sealing" or spiritual marriage, with intent to countenance, encourage and give effect to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof, before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished as above, and the person or persons celebrating or solemnizing such rite, or performing such rite, or performing such ceremony, shall be punished as last aforesaid, and by a fine of at least $1,000 each, and imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary for at least two years. It shall not be lawful for the Mormon Church, or its officers or members, as such, to grant divorces or solemnize marriages.

There are other provisions on this and other subjects.

ORDERED PRINTED.

The memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of specie payments, was ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, who stated that its importance justified that course. He also presented a resolution favorably reported by that Committee, which was adopted, to print additional copies of the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

POST-ROADS AND POST-OFFICES.

A resolution was offered by Mr. ROSS to establish a post-road from Laramie, Kansas, to Galveston, Texas. Which was referred to the Committee on Post-roads and Post-offices.

WEST POINT COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of the proceedings of the General Court-martial at West Point.

At the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, it was laid over.

THE COTTON TAX BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill exempting cotton growing after 1867 from taxes. He said the necessity of the bill was apparent. The people of the South desired to know before making preparations for next year's crop, whether the tax would be repealed, as otherwise it would be scarcely worth their while to plant. The matter ought to be decided before the holidays, for that reason.

Mr. MORRILL thought they had better have the whole subject of taxes before the Senate at once, and not by piecemeal. It was a question whether manufactured cotton should not also be relieved from tax. He hoped the bill would be deferred.

Mr. JOHNSON gave notice that he proposed to amend the bill by exempting the present crop from tax.

Mr. POMEROY thought the tax should certainly be removed. Even Northern men could not remuneratively raise cotton now. To relieve this year's crop, however, would not benefit the producer, as the cotton had generally left his hands; if it did, he would support the amendment.

The bill was postponed to Monday.

DECEASED SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill to regulate bounties. He stated the object of a proposed amendment to be to secure to the families of deceased soldiers the bounties to which they are entitled. In answer to a question from Mr. MORRILL, he stated that he did not know how much money it would take out of the Treasury. It simply gave to their families the bounties which soldiers would have received had they lived. After some verbal amendments the bill was passed.

THE HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to take up the joint resolution to adjourn on Friday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of having a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate refused to concur. He said the Senate could provide for a shorter adjournment. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS favored an adjournment.

Mr. MORTON opposed it, saying there was too much work before them to justify an adjournment of sixteen days.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the former vote would be adhered to.

Mr. GRIMES said it was gratifying to see those manifestations of economy and patriotism that old Senators like himself had heard on the part of new Senators annually for years past, and had indulged in themselves at first. [Laughter.] The legislation they had participated in, such as neutrality in the matter of Abyssinia, resolutions of censure on the Message, &c., was doubtless very important, but it would do them no harm to consult their constituents at the end of December.

Mr. EDMUNDS said if the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRIMES) desired to go home to invigorate himself, there was no objection; but that Senator was at the head of an important committee to whom he could suggest some important reforms.

Mr. GRIMES—We have nothing in the world to do.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke further in regard to the necessity of attending to various matters of legislation, after which Mr. CAMERON and Mr. DOOLITTLE favored an adjournment for at least ten days, no object being gained by remaining here, as there was usually nothing done.

Messrs. DAVIS and MORTON, SHERMAN and MORRILL continued the debate, Mr. SHERMAN remarking that he was in favor of a holiday; Christmas was a holiday observed by white and black, rich and poor.

Mr. EDMUNDS having said that the courts were in session in Vermont on New Year's day,

Mr. CONNESS said he was not in favor of abolishing the holidays because there were none in Vermont. [Laughter.]

The motion to reconsider was then carried by a vote of 26 to 15.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved to amend by inserting "from Monday, the 23d of December, to Friday, the 3d of January."

Messrs. FESSENDEN and CONKLING were opposed to the resolution, but thought it would be as well to adjourn, if at all, from Friday to Monday, as Senators would go home then at all events.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved a division of the question, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he would oppose the amendment as well as the resolution, as it would only add two Fridays, Saturdays and Mondays to the session.

Mr. ANTHONY opposed the amendment for the same reason.

Mr. DRAKE said, in view of the legislation for young Senators by old ones, he thought the old couplet—that he would not recite, lest he should be blamed for repeating names on the floor—might soon be verified here. [Laughter.] In order that the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRIMES) should be enabled to go home to invigorate himself, and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CAMERON) to visit his doubtless numerous grandchildren, though he (DRAKE) had opposed the resolution, he would now vote for the longest adjournment. [Laughter.]

The amendment was lost, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 24 to 19.

THE VALUE OF THE LEGAL TENDER NOTES

On motion of Mr. CORBETT, the Senate again took up the pending bill, introduced by Mr. EDMUNDS, to raise the value of the legal tender notes to par.

Mr. CORBETT read a lengthy speech in opposition to the bill, and closed by moving to refer it to the Committee on Finance, together with the bill heretofore introduced by him, to provide for the issue of gold notes, to take the place of legal tender, and to facilitate the resumption of specie payments.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and soon afterward adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELIOT presented the memorial of the representatives of the yearly meeting of the Religious Society Friends, representing the interest that the Friends have always felt in the welfare of the Indians, and praying that the love of peace may prevail, and that just laws may be passed for their protection.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

On motion of Mr. BRIGGS, the select committee on distributing rewards to the captors of JEFFERSON DAVIS was directed to report as soon as possible.

Mr. ELDRIDGE offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to report what arrangement is carried out in collecting the income tax from the Shakers at New-Lebanon; whether each male member of the community is allowed the exemption of $1,000, or whether that exemption applies only to the community as a whole.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to increase the number of judicial districts in Texas. Which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KERR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of amending the Internal Revenue law so as to exempt from payment of the stamp duty all official bonds executed to or for the use of religious, charitable, or benevolent societies.

The resolution was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented communications from the Secretary of the Interior, Attorney-General, and Congressional Printer, with statements of the amount of the 20 per cent. allowance made last year to their respective employes.

Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Also, a letter from the Clerk of the House, stating that he had prepared and deposited in the House Library a digested index of the reports of the House Committees from 1839 to the close of the last Congress, comparing with a similar index from the foundation of the Government till 1839, for which no appropriation was required.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. FARNSWORTH in the chair, for general debate.

Mr. VAN TRUMP spoke in condemnation of the late impeachment project, and was followed by Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, who defended it.

Mr. LAWRENCE yielded to many interruptions, so that his speech was made up of questions and responses between himself and Messrs. ELDRIDGE, WILSON, of Iowa, BOYER, GETZ and others.

Mr. WOODWARD made a brief argument on the law of impeachment, arguing that the word "misdemeanors," as used in the Constitution, means not a violation of law, but misconduct in office, knowingly done, to the prejudice of the public or of individuals.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired whether, if the President was not defended by some law defining what constituted a misdemeanor, he was not at the mercy of two-thirds of the Senate, who might declare him guilty of misdemeanor in office, without regard either to common law or to common sense.

Mr. WOODWARD held that every officer of the Government held his office subject to the impeaching power, and remarked that there was much more danger of corrupt officials remaining unimpeached than there was of men who had been faithful in office being impeached.

The Committee was further addressed by Mr. ELA in condemnation of the President's course, and by Mr. KERR in advocacy of an extension of the judiciary system of the United States, rendered necessary by recent decisions and by the growth of admiralty cases, and particularly in favor of the establishment of another term of the United States Court at New Albany, Ind., for which he had already introduced a bill that has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee rose, and the House, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Adjournment of the Question of Removal — Resumption of the Judiciary Debate.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

The New-York members who came up here to turn the scale in favor of an adjournment to that City, are caught in a trap which provokes some sympathy and a great deal more amusement. They are "snow-bound," and as many of them have important engagements at home, which require them to be there to-day or to-morrow, they are naturally a prey to the deepest anxiety.

The effect of the votes this morning was to defer the whole matter over to next Wednesday. Mr. TOWNSEND, of Troy, suggested that it had better be settled now, as it would be a great piece of cruelty to bring the gentleman, who had come here soley with reference to the question of adjourning to New-York, back here a second time, at this inclement season.

Mr. SANFORD E. CHURCH introduced a resolution, which also lies over till Wednesday, to finish up the Judiciary article on which the Convention is now engaged, and then adjourn over to May next. This plan seems to be gaining advocacy. It is considered by many improper for the Convention and the Legislature to be in session simultaneously, and it is not improbable that this course will finally be adopted.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention proceeded with the judiciary article this morning, and "made some progress therein." It will require some time yet to get through this article.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. MERRITT, from the Select Committee appointed to confer with the Mayor and Common Council of Albany, relative to a suitable place for holding the sessions of the Convention after the assembling of the Legislature, reported in favor of accepting the offer of the Common Council Chamber, in the City Hall.

Mr. DEVLIN moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

Mr. MERRITT said it was important to adopt the report at once, as it would take some time to fit up the hall selected by the Committee. The offer had been made by the city authorities free of expense to the State.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved to postpone the consideration of the report until Wednesday next. A few moments reflection would lead members to see the impropriety of holding sessions in this city during the sessions of the Legislature. The hall recommended was not convenient, and time should be given to attempt to secure a better one, whether in Albany or in some other city.

Mr. EVARTS said there was a repugnance in the minds of many against continuing the session of the Convention in Albany during the session of the Legislature. The rejection of the offer of a hall in New-York was to be persisted in, and should it be finally determined to conclude the labors of the Convention in Albany, he should favor a proposition to adjourn over until the first Wednesday in May.

After debate, the motion to postpone was adopted.

Mr. STRATTON called up his resolution offered yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report to this body what accommodations can be procured in the City of New-York, or elsewhere, free of expense, for the sessions of the Convention, after the first day of January next.

Adopted.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND offered the following:

Whereas, Any provisions which can be adopted by this Convention for the suppression of bribery and corruption in Legislative and State officers, if accepted by the people of the State, cannot take effect for a long time yet to come; and

Whereas, The offences referred to are now so frequent as to produce alarm in the minds of all good citizens; and

Whereas, Except in rare instances, there have been no adequate attempts to ferret out or punish offences of this character; and

Whereas, The punishment of such offences is a matter in which every portion of the State is equally concerned; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be and they are hereby respectfully requested to pass such needful and proper laws as shall provide for the payment by the State of all such necessary expenses as shall be incurred by any county in prosecutions for such offences, and as shall secure the efficient aid of prosecuting officers in ferreting out and punishing the guilty.

Laid on the table by consent of the mover.

THE QUESTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CHURCH called up his resolution offered yesterday, as follows:

Resolved, That the Convention will proceed and perfect the articles on the Judiciary and provide for submitting to the people, and that the Convention will then adjourn, subject to be reassembled by the Legislature for the purpose of completing its business. Such adjournment shall take place on the 20th day of December at 12 o'clock M., unless the article on the Judiciary shall be sooner perfected.

Mr. CHURCH said it was time to look the circumstances surrounding the Convention squarely in the face. It was plain to be seen that it would be inconvenient to continue the labors of this Convention after the session of the Legislature. It was a matter of little consequence whether the offer of a hall in Albany was accepted or whether the Convention adjourn to some other city. The result would be unsatisfactory. The reform needed was in the Judiciary. Let us perfect that and adjourn. If his proposition could not be accepted, as made, he would consent to an adjournment to a day certain, but it was clear to him that such action as he had indicated must ultimately be made.

Mr. GRIMES offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourn for a vacation, that it adjourn to meet at this place on the first Monday in May next.

Mr. CURTIS moved to postpone the subject until Wednesday next. The consideration of the resolution relating to a place of meeting had been set down for that day, and he thought it would be proper to take up the whole question at that time.

The motion to postpone was adopted.

The President announced the following committee on Mr. STRATTON's resolution: Messrs. Stratton, Flagler, Beadle, A. H. Lawrence and Moore.

THE JUDICIARY.

The consideration of the report of the Committee on Judiciary was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

The following section was adopted:

SEC. 6. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature, at its session next after the adoption of this Constitution, shall divide the State into four judicial departments, and each of said departments shall be divided into two districts, to be bounded by county lines. The City and County of New-York shall form one district. There shall be thirty-four Justices of the said Supreme Court, ten thereof in the department in which is the City and County of New-York, and eight in each of the other departments. But the Legislature shall have power to provide for an additional Justice in each of the said departments. One-half of the Justices in each department shall reside in each district of such department at the time of their election.

Also the following section:

SEC 8. Provision shall be made by law for designating, from time to time, the Justices who shall hold the "General Terms," and also for designating from their number a Chief-Justice of each department, who shall act as such during his continuance in office. Four Justices in each department shall be designated to hold "General Terms," and three of them shall form a quorum, and the Justices so designated may sit at "General Term" in any district except as the Legislature may otherwise provide. It shall be competent for any one or more of said Judges to hold Special Terms and Circuit Courts, and to preside in Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county, as the Legislature may by law direct.

Recess to 7 o'clock this evening:

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock and proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The following section was adopted:

SECTION 11. At the general election in the year 1873, there shall be submitted to the people in such a manner as the Legislature shall provide by law, determined by the electors of the State, the question, "Shall vacancies as they occur in the office of the Judges and Justices mentioned in sections 2, 6, 15 and 18 of article 6 of the Constitution, be filled by appointment?" and if the majority of all the electors voting on such question, at such election, shall vote that such vacancies shall be so filled; then thereafter all vacancies in the office of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and of the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo, and county Judge, shall be filled by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or if the Senate is not in session by the Governor; but in such case the term of office shall expire at the end of the session of the Senate, next after such appointment.

Also the following:

SECTION 13. The times and places of holding the terms of the Court of Appeals, and of the General and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, within the several departments and districts, and the Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, within the several counties, shall be provided for by law. But provisions shall be made for holding General Terms of the Supreme Court in each of said districts.

Also the following:

SECTION 15. There shall be in the City and County of New-York, the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and the Court of Common Pleas of said City and County; and there shall be in the City of Buffalo the Superior Court of said city. The said Courts shall severally have the jurisdiction they now severally possess, and such other original, appellate, civil and criminal jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. There shall be six Judges of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York, six Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the said City and County of New-York, and three Judges of the Superior Court of the City of Buffalo. The Judges of said Courts, respectively, shall designate one of their number as Chief-Justice, who shall act as such as long as he continues in office. Vacancies in said Courts shall be filled by election by the electors of cities respectively, at the general election next after the vacancy shall occur, and until such general election in the same manner as vacancies in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, as hereinbefore provided. It shall be competent for the Legislature to provide by law for the detailing of one or more Judges of the Supreme Court or of the Court of Common Pleas of the City of New-York, to hold Circuits or Special Terms of the Supreme Court in the City and County of New-York, from time to time, as the exigencies of judicial business in that City and County may require. The Judges of the Courts mentioned in this section shall be paid, and the expense of said Courts defrayed, in the manner provided by law.

The Committee rose and progress was reported, and leave was granted to sit again.

The Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SHARPLEY HOMICIDE.

Inquest by Coroner Schirmer—Edwin Kelly Held Responsible for the Death of Sharpley—Statement of the Accused—The Charges against Leon and Sharpley Withdrawn.

The inquest over the body of Mr. THOMAS M. SHARP, *alias* Sharpley, whose death was the result of a pistol-shot wound, received on the afternoon of Wednesday during a street fight in front of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, was held yesterday. The following is the important portion of the evidence elicited:

George Jordan, of No. 210 Mulberry-street, testified: I am employed at the Broadway Theatre as an actor by Mr. Barney Williams; I was in the Fifth-avenue Opera House, in Twenty-fourth-street, on Wednesday afternoon; after the performance was over I came out and stood on the stoop; had been there about three minutes when Mr. Kelly and Leon came out; they got about two yards from me, and then they were followed by Mr. Sam Sharp, who stopped them by addressing them, in what language I don't know; after they talked a little while Messrs. Kelly and Sharp took off their overcoats, and Mr. Sharp handed his overcoat to me and prepreds for fighting, and after they fought for about two minutes Mr. Thomas Sharpley came out and Mr. Leon ran across the street and Mr. Samuel Sharp pursued him; Mr. Samuel Sharp had got to about the middle of the street when he turned to his brother and said, "you take care of that one and I will attend to this one;" after these words were spoken Mr. Kelly cried out "that man is too small for you," and then some words were spoken by both parties; Mr. Sam Sharp kept in pursuit of Mr. Leon till he reached the sidewalk, where they commenced fighting again; afterward my attention was called to Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tom Sharp fighting near where I was; after they had fought for a few seconds they began wrestling and fell to the ground; Mr. Tom Sharp was getting up off Mr. Kelly when some one from the crowd said: "Don't let Mr. Tom Sharp kick Mr. Kelly, though to my knowledge Mr. Tom Sharp made no attempt to kick Mr. Kelly: Mr. Tom Sharp retreated toward the gutter and had not got off the sidewalk before Mr. Kelly drew a revolver, and I believe shot Mr. Tom Sharp in the head; I then ran across the street and saw Mr. Sharp after he was shot stagger; I ran to the vestibule of the hotel on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street, and while running across I heard the report of firearms; afterward I returned and saw Mr. Sharp lying in the gutter, and Messrs. Kelly and Leon walking toward Broadway, the former with blood on his forehead; I assisted to carry the body of Mr. Sharp into the vestibule of the Fifth-avenue Hotel; I don't know who struck the first blow; I don't know whether Mr. Sharp knew me when he handed me his coat.

John William Allison deposed that he resided at No. 96 Amity-street, and was Treasurer of the Theatre Comique; was at the Fifth Avenue Opera House Wednesday afternoon and saw Messrs. Kelly and Leon, who sat right in front of me; when the performance was over, on his way out with a friend, Mr. Sam Sharp called him and asked him to wait, as Kelly and Leon were there and he wanted to see Leon; Kelly and Leon immediately came out, and Mr. Sam Sharp tapped him on the shoulder and said, "I want to see you; you have been telling lies about me, and have said that my property was all mortgaged; you are a dirty little liar;" Leon made a reply in which he heard the expression "son of a b—," at the same time stepping back as if he wished to fight, and made an attempt to take his overcoat off; Kelly did the same thing. when Sam Sharp said: "So you are going to take his part, are you?" and removed his overcoat; he then applied some foul language to Kelly and Leon, and a general *melee* ensued; while Tom Sharp and Kelly were fighting together, Leon started to run and was pursued by Sam Sharp, who called out to his brother: "I can take care of this one, Tom; you take care of him," or words to that effect; during the scuffle between Kelly and Tom Sharp, they fell to the ground, Tom Sharp on top; witness and some others endeavored to pull them apart; when they got up Tom Sharp was stepping back, when Kelly drew a revolver and fired; Tom Sharp instantly fell in the gutter; while lying there Kelly advanced toward him and shot him in the right side; at that moment Mr. Sam Sharp returned, and uttered an exclamation of horror at seeing his brother lying there; he then fired at Kelly, and was firing a second time, when a police officer caught his hand and threw it up; could not tell who it was that struck the first blow; it was his opinion that Mr. Tom Sharp came out to try and separate them, and not to create any disturbance.

Henry C. Cohen testified that he was a physician, and resided at No. 404 West Twenty-second-street; on the evening of Wednesday saw some gentlemen engaged in a scuffle near the Fifth-avenue Opera House; saw deceased run into the street out of the theatre, and heard some one exclaim "look out for that one, I will look out for this;" at the edge of the sidewalk he encountered a man with whom he grappled; they fell, Kelly underneath, who exclaimed "for God's sake take him off;" took hold of Sharp and lifted him on his feet, and turning round saw Kelly standing at the curbstone in the act of cocking a pistol; jumped out of the way and ran toward Broadway and heard the the report of a pistol shot, turned round and saw the deceased fall to the ground; saw Kelly fire a shot at the deceased after he fell; soon after heard another shot and saw a policeman taking a pistol from Mr. Sam Sharp; Kelly then passed him bleeding from a wound in the temple; examined the body of Mr. Sharp and was satisfied that his heart had ceased to pulsate—afterwards saw Kelly and recognized him as the man who fired the shot.

Officer Daniel Friese saw Sam Sharp pursuing Leon; when he reached the spot Sam Sharp wanted him to arrest Mr. Leon; took hold of the latter and started back to the theatre with him; left him on hearing a pistol shot, and saw Tom Sharp lying on the walk; saw Kelly fire two pistol shots at Tom Sharp as he lay apparently lifeless; caught hold of Kelly and pulled him back, when Sam Sharp fired at him; wrested the pistol from Sharp before he could fire a second shot; afterward took Sharp to the Station-house.

Dr. Leo testified that he made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of deceased; the ball had entered the pectoral muscle, and was found embeded in the latisemus dorti muscle; another ball entered the right side of the body just below the last rib, penetrated the lower lobe of the left lung, and lodged in the medalla spinalis, fracturing the vertebræ; in his opinion death was caused from the effects of a pistol shot wound, the ball of which entered the madalla spinalis of the vetebral canal.

John H. Delafield, an actor at Niblo's Garden, heard Sam Sharp use abusive language toward Leon, and saw him strike the latter; heard Sam Sharp say to his brother "You look out for the other, I'll take care of this one;" witnessed the struggle between Sam Sharp and Kelly; heard the latter exclaim, "For God's sake take him off me; saw Sharp kick Kelly.

The other witnesses gave unimportant testimony, and as the Coroner declined to admit Mr. LEON as a witness, the case was closed and given to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"We find that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound at the hands of EDWIN KELLY, Dec. 11, 1867, and we also recommend that the Police authorities give instructions to their subordinates for the enforcement of the law in regard to carrying concealed weapons."

In answer to the usual questions, Kelly replied as follows:

My name is Edwin Kelly; I am 37 years of age; I was born in Dublin; I reside at No. 720 Broadway; I am a musician; I am innocent of all and every criminality in the matter. The occurrence was neither expected, sought nor provoked by me; and I feel in the presence of my conscience that I am not responsible for it or any of its consequences. Whatever I did was wholly in defence of my person, and was at a time when a person, situated as I was, could not act from reflection, but would rather be thrown upon the instincts of nature. I am advised by my counsel (John Graham and B. F. Einstein) that no statement of facts I could make will now have the force of testimony; and that it is better to wait until a thorough investigation can take place. I yield to their direction.

It will be noticed that the verdict makes no mention of LEON, who is thus exonerated by this action of the Coroner's Jury. He is, however, still held in custody at the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, under the commitment of Justice DODGE, given upon the affidavit of SAMUEL M. SHARP, *alias* Sharpley, charging KELLY and LEON jointly with the homicide, as well as with an assault upon himself. After the rendition of the verdict, representations were made to Justice DODGE that SHARPLEY wished to withdraw the complaint against LEON, and that KELLY declined peremptorily to prosecute SHARPLEY for the felonious assault upon himself. In consequence of these representations, upon the adjournment of his Court at 4 o'clock, Justice DODGE proceeded to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, where he took the declaration in writing of KELLY, withdrawing the complaint made in his behalf by Officer KENNY against SHARPLEY and declining to prosecute him, and also the declaration of SHARPLEY with regard to LEON. The statements taken by Justice DODGE are quite lengthy, but embody no material fact not already published either in the first account of the occurrence or in the evidence taken by the Coroner. After receiving these statements Justice DODGE honorably discharged LEON from custody and admitted SHARPLEY to bail on his own recognizance.

BONAPARTE AND BRUNSWICK.

BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, M. P. for Finsbury. By his Son. HURST & BLACKETT, London.

The life of THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, a man who was nearly forgotten in the six years which have elapsed since his death, has just been published in London by his son, THOMAS H. DUNCOMBE. The former was a common-place member of the English Parliament with the common-place mind of a mere man of the world; and any notice of his biography would have little interest for our Transatlantic readers, were it not that it contains some curious references to two of the most extraordinary men of our times, whose actions and character have become historic in a singular manner.

Mr. DUNCOMBE, as a man of the world, a dandy, a spendthrift in his earlier days, and then a member of Parliament, seems to have resembled in a great many points the Mr. James Harthouse, M. P. for Coketown, mentioned in Mr. DICKENS' veritable history, called *Hard Times*. He was born in 1796, the son of a country gentleman in good circumstances, and educated at Harrow School. At the early age of 16, he got a commission in the Coldstream Guards, one of the most aristocratic regiments in the British service, and for eight years spent his father's allowance of £4,000 a year as the young officers of such regiments are in the habit of spending theirs. At the age of 24 he quitted the military service, sold his commission very probably in some pressing deficiency of ready money, and turned his thoughts in the direction of the House of Commons, becoming, meantime, a noted young "man about town," the bosom friend and companion of such great ephemeral celebrities as Fish Crawford, Kangaroo Cooke, Elephant Buxton, Poodle Byng, and several others whose facetious names carry along with them the significance of their lives. He was on intimate terms with Count ALFRED D'ORSAY, who, in right of his birth and fine personal appearance, was considered the King of the Dandies for several years. Like him, DUNCOMBE was a frequenter of Almack's and the most fashionable clubs, and a general favorite with the idlemen—an old word which, in the Anglo-Saxon times, meant *noblemen*—of the metropolis. Great Dukes would write to him, earnestly inviting him to their town-houses or country-houses. "Come to us," was the ducal phraseology; "come to us and make us gay."

The better to maintain his *status* and popularity in the *beau monde*, DUNCOMBE felt that he ought to be in Parliament; and to Parliament he was accordingly returned for the borough of Hertford, an honor which he purchased, of course, by a liberal expenditure of his father's guineas. Not finding himself very likely to distinguish himself sufficiently in either of the two great political divisions of the country—the Whig or the Tory—he went in—not for *camels*, like James Harthouse; but—for *Radicals*; especially when subsequently he became member for Finsbury. With a grave face and a great show of sincerity, he always stood up in his place and advocated the interests of the "great unwashed" of England in general and London in particular, to the endless merriment of the dandies and all who dwelt

"Within cry of the clubs in the heart of May Fair,"

and, as was but natural, to the great pride and satisfaction of the honest voters of Finsbury. DUNCOMBE laid himself out for this *rôle* and he played it imperturbably and cleverly, and indeed with much consistency. He was the friend and patron of everything popular. He sympathized with all the defeated nationalities of Europe, and welcomed all the refugees—Greeks, Poles, Hungarians—"poor devils out of luck and down the world"—as he used to say himself, when the Poodle Byngs undertook to "chaff" him on the subject over a bowl of Regent's punch at Bellamy's. He thought COBBETT "a fine animal," with many good points about him, and he had a good word for DANIEL O'CONNELL. After all, there may have been a really good-natured, cosmopolite feeling in his disposition, in spite of all the artifice and false show of his fast and frivolous mode of life. As a dandy, he must have been a well-disposed man, like most of that class. They who are on good terms with themselves will be most likely to feel benevolent toward the rest of mankind. He was always kind to those foreign refugees we have alluded to—the Mazzinis, Kossuths, Blancs and the rest—and it is his relation to two of the most singular men of that character which gives his biography its chief interest outside the circle of English readers.

One of these men was the present Emperor of the French, whose early life, as everybody knows, was full of adventure and vicissitude. In 1836 he thought his time was come to overthrow LOUIS PHILIPPE'S "Government of July," and he accordingly proceeded with a number of desperate friends to Strasbourg and tried to win over the troops of that garrison to his cause. Failing in this attempt, he was taken prisoner and sent to Paris. He was then, on some understood promise of good behavior for the future, shipped off for New-York. In this City he remained but a few uneasy months, and turned up in London in 1837. In that metropolis he became acquainted with the leaders of the political and fashionable worlds, with DUNCOMBE among the rest, visiting in a somewhat reserved, shy way at the houses of many of them and taking part in their amusements. He was a frequent guest at the house of the kind-hearted Countess of Blessington, to whom he had been introduced by Count D'ORSAY, and he accompanied some of his friends to the famous Eglintoun tournament in 1839. Next year he attempted to get up a more serious kind of tournament on his own account, by setting out with fifty followers in the steamer *City of Edinburgh* to invade France. He and they landed at Boulogne, something the worse for the brandy they had drank on board—having probably read that Dr. JOHNSON called it "the drink of heroes"—and tried, as at Strasbourg, to awaken the revolutionary rage of the people. But he failed in this attempt also, and he was seized and sent to the fortress of Ham, where he remained a prisoner for near six years.

The other highly remarkable friend of TOM DUNCOMBE was CHARLES, sometime Duke of Brunswick, whose disasters and evasions had made him just as notorious as his brother Prince above-mentioned. This German had been a reigning Prince in Brunswick, and in 1830, when he was twenty-six years old, the people of that place had risen against him and driven him out. His story was a curious one. He was the son of the Duke of Brunswick-Oels, whose death at Waterloo is remembered by all readers of *Childe Harold:*

"Within a windowed niche of that high hall
Sate Brunswick's fated chieftain: he did hear
That sound the first amid the festival,
And caught its tone with death's prophetic ear;
And when they smiled because he deemed it near,
His heart more truly knew that peal too well
Which stretched his father on a bloody bier,
And roused the vengeance blood alone could quell;
He rushed into the field and, foremost fighting, fell."

During the minority of young CHARLES, his guardian, GEORGE IV., who was King of Hanover as well as King of England, managed the Government of the Duchy to the great distaste of the Duke, who hated all ideas of reform such as were introduced in Brunswick. He quarreled with GEORGE, challenged the Hanoverian Prime Minister, and would have hanged one of the Brunswick reformers, Councilman SCHMIDT PHISELDEK, if that enlightened gentleman had not fled into Hanover for his life. The quarrel was a bitter one—all the more bitter, probably, that the aunt of Duke CHARLES was CAROLINE, once the repudiated wife of King GEORGE, a blunt, strong-blooded, reckless woman, whose conduct kept the Court of England in hot water for twenty years.

The German Diet in 1829 interfered in the quarrel, and having deliberately judged between Duke CHARLES and his uncle, decided that the young man was wrong and should make ample apologies and amends. But CHARLES, instead of complying, set the venerable Diet itself at defiance, and at the same time let his people of Brunswick know that he would never allow one of the social reforms introduced during his minority. He treated the Brunswickers as CORIOLANUS treats the populace of Rome. In this crisis the Diet ordered the King of Saxony to march on Brunswick with an army. But the death of GEORGE IV. stopped this proceeding and respited the Duke—for a time only. His own people took up the movement against him. In 1830, they pelted him as he was coming out of the theatre one evening—because he had planted cannon in the streets, and sworn that if the citizens attempted to play the part of the Parisians, he would mow them down like grass. The pelting brought matters to a crisis. Next day the people assaulted the Ducal Palace, and, as the force within it, of 800 infantry and 180 horse, refused to fight against them, burst in and set it on fire, the Duke escaping with difficulty, and galloping off escorted by a few hussars, in the direction of the frontiers. His younger brother, WILLIAM, immediately took upon him the government of the Duchy, and CHARLES himself turned up shortly in London, a furious and voluble refugee, well-provided with money and the jewels of his dukedom, and threatening to return with an army to his cursed little capital and take off several heads in the public square—the first of which should most truly and solemnly be the head of his mean-spirited brother aforesaid. But Duke CHARLES, bold as he was, never went back to the Duchy. He traveled in Germany round about and made a great many efforts to interest the Diet and the other Princes in his cause. But his arguments and promises were in vain. The ruling powers as well as his own Brunswickers refused to put any further trust in a spirit so wild and intractable.

Such were the two foreign refugees with whom THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE held the most confidential kind of intercourse, and no doubt discussed a great many public matters not alluded to in his parliamentary speeches. He sympathized with them as "poor devils out of luck." One of them, at least, was *poor*—the man who is now the richer of the two—and on two or three occasions tried to do the Duke of Brunswick some service; made some motions in the House, which of course came to nothing, for the people in England felt as unfavorably or carelessly toward Duke CHARLES as his own Germans did. DUNCOMBE was in the confidence of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the occasion of his Boulogne expedition, and he and his two remarkable friends were always in the condition of Mr. Wilkins Micawber—hoping, in fact, that something would "turn up." Such hopes are ridiculous, no doubt. LOUIS NAPOLEON was laughed at more than any man in Europe after his failures, and laughed at always for his dogged, self-confident manner of hoping and waiting.

To act and suffer may be truly great,
But nature's noblest effort is, to wait;

is a sentiment of some poetic writer, and this the irrepressible BONAPARTE seemed to take as his guiding idea—an idea which MILTON also confirms, where he says, "They also serve who only stand and wait." We have all learned how to correct "the world's dread laugh," in the case of NAPOLEON III. In the case of that meteoric Duke of Brunswick, the ridicule still continues, no doubt. Such a restless and speculative pair of refugees must have had a great many interesting conversations. BONAPARTE'S idea was the restoration of his dynasty with a democratic sanction. The idea of Duke CHARLES was—and, perhaps, is still—who knows?—a united Germany, under a single Imperial head—that head being, of course, himself, and not the King of Prussia—as we have come to imagine. It cannot be denied that if these young speculators were mad, there was a method in their madness; and it is very likely their friend DUNCOMBE did not think they were so mad, after all. Certain it is that he sympathized in their schemes and ideas to an extent that few were aware of till the appearance of the recent biography.

In this biography, the writer, Mr. DUNCOMBE, records a very curious treaty formed between these two destitute confiders in Providence. While Prince LOUIS was in the Fortress of Ham, Mr. DUNCOMBE, the member of Parliament, sent an accredited agent of his, Mr. GEORGE SMITH, over to France for the purpose of procuring an interview with the prisoner. Mr. SMITH took with him a document in which the Duke of Brunswick and Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON agreed upon certain terms, binding them to a certain course of action as regarded the future of Europe. The preamble states that the Duke of Brunswick proposes the idea of a united Germany, and Prince LOUIS looks forward to France restored to a certain condition of monarchy in accordance with the pronounced will of the people. The contracting powers then go on to swear on the Gospels to be always true to one another, stipulating that he who shall first attain his object shall do all in his power to help the other—neither of them making any agreement which shall compromise his friend.

Mr. DUNCOMBE, the younger, gives the text of this curious treaty, which, he says, was carried into the prison by some means and signed by the Prince, who, at that time, 1846, was in communication with several partisans in France and elsewhere, and meditating the means of his escape. It would seem that Mr. GEORGE SMITH, the confidential agent of Mr. DUNCOMBE, M. P., was one of the most active of these outside plotters, and by his means, it is stated, the valet THELIN and the Doctor CONNEAU, who waited on the prisoner of Ham, were won over to assist the escape of the latter. At all events, the arrangements made for that purpose were well conducted, and all the world has read how the Prince walked out of the prison one day in the dirty dress of a laborer at the château, and reached Brussels in safety.

In 1847, the contracting parties of that treaty of Ham were once more together in London, still bent on decyphering the signs of the times, and no doubt holding close and frequent correspondence with their friends in Paris and Berlin. In the year of Explosion, 1848, they saw much for which they had hoped and labored brought violently to pass. Something *had* "turned up" for both. Paris was preparing the way for the Napoleonic *avatar*, and Berlin about the same time was forcing the Hohenzollerns to capitulate with the people at the gates of the royal palace.

Paris and then France pronounced for the Bonapartes. But neither Brunswick nor Germany offered the least chance of return to the impatient eyes of Duke CHARLES. The latter had too much of the *beresark* blood in his nature to be available in any emergency of the Germans, who are generally addicted to a quiet and compromising order of revolution; and so, while his friend went to take his place in the French Legislative Assembly, the Duke of Brunswick remained in London, still hoping and watchful and attentive to the signs of the times, and probably forecasting some future movement of European politics which should bring one more French imperial army to the Rhine. About this time he made his will, and left the great bulk of his property in cash and jewels to his friend and executor, THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, in whose hands he deposited the document.

In 1850, the Duke of Brunswick resolved to pay the Prince President a visit of congratulation; and, in order to act like himself and show the Brunswickers what a Duke they had turned away, he traveled across the Straits of Dover in a balloon, guided by Mr. GREEN! He was in Paris during the terrible crisis of the *coup d'état* of December, 1851, and there need scarcely be a doubt that in such a congenial piece of business his energetic prompting had fortified the calmer genius of his friend, with whom, in accordance with the terms of that secret treaty, he would still consider himself bound to act in all emergencies of difficulty and peril. In the same strong spirit of sympathy and coöperation Duke CHARLES witnessed those crowning cannonades of 1852, which swept the streets of Paris and hushed for very many years—if not forever—the chronic tumults of that insurrectionary metropolis. Who knows what Duke CHARLES (now 63) might have thought recently when BISMARCK seemed to carry matters with too high a hand, and, pausing for the decision of NAPOLEON, all Europe held its breath for a time? But that old exile of Brunswick has nearly played out the play of life. The last scene of all will soon render him very indifferent to the dreams and ambitions of his turbulent career.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD WAR

The Camden and Amboy vs. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad—The Effect of the Decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals—Indignation Meeting at Long Branch.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1867.

A few days since an injunction issued by the Court of Errors and Appeals, sitting at Trenton, N. J., was served on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company, forbidding them to run their cars through to Philadelphia, and declaring the branch road from Jackson to Atsion and for five miles above, to have been illegally constructed. The consequence, of course, has been that the road has stopped running beyond Shamong, to the great inconvenience of persons wishing to go through to Philadelphia, or to send freight by that route. The feeling of the people in the section of country through which the road runs has been greatly excited by this State of affairs, and the Court which rendered the decision, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, at whose suit the injunction was procured, are roundly denounced. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad has been the means of developing the resources of a section of country which a few years ago was almost a desert, producing nothing but pines, which were turned into charcoal and dispatched to the nearest market. Land could then be bought at from $3 to $5 per acre. Now plots are sold at $1,000 per acre. Fine farms and residences have sprung up along the route, and the taxable value of property has increased many hundred fold. All these improvements will become comparatively valueless should the decision of the Court be allowed to stand, for the railroad can hardly maintain itself by its local traffic.

INDIGNATION MEETING.

This evening, in response to a widely circulated call, a meeting of citizens was held at the old Methodist Episcopal Church, at Long Branch, to take action in the matter, and was well attended in spite of the severity of the weather. Mr. JOHN A. MORFORD was called to the chair and Dr. T. G. CHATTLE acted as Secretary. A letter was read from Mr. WM. S. SNEDEN, of Red Bank, regretting his inability to be present, and recommending an appeal to Congress to legalize the whole route of the Raritan Railroad. The decision of Chancellor GREEN was also read, in which he states that the Court of Errors and Appeals, on a revision of the whole case of the Camden and Amboy *vs.* The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, has decided that the defendants had no right whatever to divert the route of their railroad so as to reach Philadelphia instead of Cape May, the destination prescribed by their charter, and that the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company had no right to aid them in so doing by prostituting its franchises, which were granted to it for an entirely different purpose. The Court further holds that as this invasion of the franchises of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company was entirely unauthorized and unlawful, the complainants were perhaps entitled to have the unlawful structure taken up, but if the defendants should desist from further attempts to interfere with the business of the complainants, it might not be necessary to enforce so severe a remedy, if justice could be done without it. A milder course should, the Court says, be pursued in view of the improvements which have sprung up on the line of these roads. The Court, however, holds that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company are entitled to a perpetual injunction against the defendants interfering with their business, irrespective of the monopoly contract; and that if the defendants hereafter, either before 1869 or afterward, should attempt to continue such interference, the Court of Chancery ought to cause the road to be abated and be taken up from the point where the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road first deviates toward Philadelphia, to Jackson, the point where it connects with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, or so much of it as would effectually sever the connection between the two roads.

The decisions having been read, the Chairman announced as the first speaker Mr. JOHN TORREY, Jr., who said that in 1830 or 1832 the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company obtained its charter with the exclusive privilege for thirty years of carrying passengers through from New-York to Philadelphia. How such a privilege could be given he could not see. It passed his comprehension to know how it was that one State could dictate to the people of other States, and tell them by what route they should travel. The Camden and Amboy Company, however, managed by various means to get their time extended, and now their charter will expire in 1869. In 1854 the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company got its charter to run from Raritan Bay to the village of Tom's River, and thence through the counties of Ocean and Burlington to May's Landing, and thence to Cape Island on the Atlantic Ocean. This charter was subsequently amended, and fresh privileges granted. It of course was taken for granted that the line of the road could be twisted about so as to avoid engineering difficulties, or to take advantage of favorable ground, the same as other roads. The decision now rendered says the road diverges forty miles from the true line, and it therefore is a nuisance, and must be abated. It actually diverges only eleven miles, but the Court had, by some process of measurement known only to itself, made it forty miles. The injunction had been made perpetual, and thus they had been cut off from New-York and Philadelphia. The trains now run but to Manchester. The inconvenience and loss resulting from this needed no detail on his part. He would advise that the subject should be agitated; that meetings should be got up through the country, and the Legislature asked to confirm the validity of the construction of the road from Jackson to Atsion, also the Batsto branch; they could then come in under the act of Congress regulating the traffic on railroads, and run through to Philadelphia.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting: J. E. Lanning, W. R. Maps, J. H. Schenck, Woolman Stokes and Wm. S. Eaton.

Mr. ROWLAND JOHNSON, of Orange, N. J., said this was not merely a war between two railroad companies. The question was whether the people of New-Jersey could have their roads shut up and be overridden by a monopoly. He was glad to see they had been aroused. He had had some experience in these matters, and felt sure the Camden and Amboy people might be brought to their senses. Meetings must be held in other localities as well as this. He had hoped to see their legislative representative present, and he hoped that gentleman would be instructed to present the proceedings of this meeting to the Legislature. Congress should be asked to make this a post road.

Mr. BEARDSLEY, of Newark, N. J., thought the decision of the Court must have been obtained by the influence of money. He also referred to the influence of money on the votes of members of the Legislature.

Mr. HENRY W. WILSON, of Newark, spoke of the good already done by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road in developing the resources of the country. Vineland and other thriving places owed their origin to this road. He thought the Camden and Amboy Company wished to buy the road, and thus put an end to all competition. Passengers could be carried through to Philadelphia for $1 50 each, yet the monopoly charges more than double this sum. If the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad should be compelled to suspend operations, the value of property would, he said, decrease quite as fast as it had risen, and thus in the end the whole State would be a loser, for the assessments for taxation would have to be materially reduced.

The Committee on Resolutions now appeared and presented majority and minority reports, the latter being signed by Mr. LANNING alone. The majority report condemned the monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and the Legislature by which it is supported, and pledged the people of Long Branch to sustain the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company so far as lay in their power, and to refuse their votes for any member of the Legislature known to be in favor of the monopoly.

The minority report treated the matter in a somewhat milder manner.

Mr. LANNING, who offered the report, said the road is now closed, and might remain so all the Winter if they acted injudiciously. He was in favor of using mild measures first, and if they did not succeed, more vigorous ones could be adopted. He understood that a conference was now being had with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company looking to the speedy reopening of the road.

Mr. STOKES spoke strongly in favor of the majority report, and it was finally adopted unanimously, the Committee on Resolutions being appointed to confer with the managers of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad and report what further measures are necessary to be taken in the matter. The meeting then adjourned.

A very strong feeling exists in Long Branch and its vicinity in regard to the closing up of the through route to Philadelphia. Other meetings are shortly to be held, and the Legislature will doubtless be petitioned to do away with the monopoly which now exists. The decree of the Court not only stops the through traffic to Philadelphia, but puts an end to the projected roads from Vineland and Williamstown, which were intended to connect with the Raritan Road.

C. W.

THE ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS.

Letter from Vice-Admiral David D. Porter—The Naval and Other Advantages of the Island.

The following letter from Vice-Admiral PORTER gives his opinion of the value of the Island of St. Thomas, and of the advantages which would accrue to the United States from its possession:

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 6, 1867.

SIR: St. Thomas, the principal of the Virgin Islands, holds the most prominent position in the West Indies as a naval or commercial station. It is situated in lat. 18° 22′ N., long. 65° 26′ W., and lies right in the track of all vessels from Europe, Brazil, East Indies and the Pacific Ocean, bound to the West India Islands or to the United States. It is the point where all vessels touch for supplies when needed, coming from any of the above stations. It is a central point from which any or all of the West India Islands can be assailed, while it is impervious to attack from landing parties, and can be fortified to any extent.

Nothing can be more beautiful than the town and bay of St. Thomas as seen from the sea, or from the great summit that overlooks them. The bay, at the head of which lies the town of St. Thomas, is almost circular, the entrance being by a neck guarded by two heavy forts which, although not capable at present of resisting the heavy ordnance now in use, can be so strengthened and protected that no foreign Power could ever hope to take it.

St. Thomas is a small Gibraltar of itself, and could only be attacked by a naval force. There would be no possibility of landing troops there, as the island is surrounded by reefs and breakers, and every point near which a vessel or boat could approach, is a natural fortification and only requires guns, with little labor expended on fortified works. It is true that this island was captured by the British in 1807, while under the charge of the Danish Governor VON SCHOTTEN, but there was not a shot fired or any effort made to defend the place. This is the only instance where the island has ever been in the hands of a foreign enemy, and the British would have held it to this day, instead of for seven years, could they have done so without difficulties.

There is no harbor in the West Indies better fitted than St. Thomas for a naval station. Its harbor, and that of San Juan, and the harbors formed by Water Island, would contain all the vessels of the largest navy in the world, where they would be protected at all times from bad weather, and be secure against an enemy. Gregorie Channel, half a mile to the west of the harbor of St. Thomas, is, if anything, a better harbor than St. Thomas, and inaccessible to any enemy if properly fortified. No enemy's vessels can enter these harbors, for their entrances are so narrow that they can be completely obstructed by heavy chains, against which no ship would venture to run with a number of 15-inch guns firing on her. The harbor of St. John, eight miles to the east of St. Thomas, is a still better harbor than St. Thomas, and has some advantages not possessed by the latter. It is capable of being thoroughly defended with cannon and chains, and in all these harbors forts of single guns can be built up from height to height in such a manner that the plunging shot would destroy any vessel rash enough to approach within range.

If it ever should be intended to make a great naval depot in the West Indies, St. Thomas offers all the advantages and facilities for making dry docks, coal stations and arsenals, all under complete protection. Great Krum Bay is a natural dock itself, with a depth of four and a half fathoms, and an entrance three hundred feet in width. It would only require filling up across the mouth, and to be pumped out, to make a fine basin for the largest-sized ships.

The natural resources of the Island of St. Thomas are not great, unless it may be in minerals yet undiscovered. Its chief value is as a naval station, and a great commercial point. Its small size is in its favor, because it cannot subsist an army of any kind, and an enemy could not land anywhere not within the reach of guns. The whole area of the island is only forty-five square miles; the surface is rugged and elevated, and almost devoid of trees, which, having been cut down unsparingly, have laid the island open to the sun, and caused a scarcity in the supply of water. This deficiency is, however, supplied by tanks which are kept filled at all seasons by the rains. No doubt water could be obtained by sinking artesian wells, as at San Juan there are several springs flowing out of the rocks.

The distinguishing characteristic of St. Thomas is its advantage as a place of trade, a fact evinced by the great number and large extent of the merchants' stores, and the immense piles of merchandise they contain, and the number of vessels of all nations which are lying in the harbor. It is the great centre for all the steam lines that run through the West Indies and to Europe, and is the stopping place of our United States line to Brazil. No stronger proof of its being a central point than this circumstance is needed. A steamer comes in daily, and in St. Thomas more than any other place in the West Indies, can we know what is going on in the world.

Nothing can be more delightful than the society of St. Thomas. Hospitable to a fault, all strangers, particularly Americans, receive the greatest kindness and attention. These hospitalities are on a scale commensurate with the wealth and importance of the inhabitants. There are few more beautiful prospects than the splendid panoramic view from the highest point in the island, where the whole town and bay of St. Thomas is spread out like a map at your feet, and whence vessels at sea can be seen approaching at a distance of thirty miles. This is in fact the best lookout in the West Indies. Nearly all vessels run for the Anegada passage, in making the West Indies, and they cannot pass without being seen from St. Thomas. The following named islands are in plain sight from St. Thomas in all weather: The verdant island of Santa Cruz and the large island of Porto Rico; also, the innumerable small islands of the Virgin Group, which make it an enchanting place to cruise in.

The trade wind blows throughout the year over the hills and bay of St. Thomas, although it is rather hot in the town in Midsummer. The summit is covered with handsome cottages, whither those of the inhabitants who can afford it retire for comfort and fresh air. The tropical shrubs which abound in this island are especially beautiful, gigantic cactus and aloe growing in all the wild freedom of unchecked nature, and everything else luxuriating in the most fantastic conformations, forming a scene of much novelty and beauty to a stranger. There is no place where a stranger enjoys himself more than at St. Thomas, and if the island was the property of the United States it would become a popular resort. The inhabitants have traded with us so long that their habits assimilate with ours. They are republican in their institutions, and would not have to change their actual form of government in coming into the Union. Although in fact belonging to a monarchy, their system is republican. All the officers of the island, except the Governor and one or two others, are appointed by the Home Government.

It may be well to mention that the inhabitants are mostly colored, but they are extremely well educated. Nearly all the clerks in the stores are colored.

The following I consider the advantages of a naval station in the West Indies:

The great difficulty we have of maintaining a fleet of any size in the West Indies is the want of a station of our own. Were we to have a war with a European Power, the rule adopted toward us during the rebellion would, no doubt, again be enforced with the same rigor, and we would have to contend on the most unequal terms with a powerful antagonist, having his naval depot close at hand, and who could also, in case of damage in a fight, go into a port provided with means of repair, while in a similar case we should be obliged to go North. Any one can see the disadvantage a Government would labor under that had to withdraw a fleet from before a place for the want of provisions and coal, and there is hardly any place in the West Indies where a vessel in time of war could lie in the open sea and transfer stores to another vessel. In carrying on warlike operations a depot is necessary, and here we have the pick of all the West India Islands. The expense of going from the West Indies to one of our ports would be a tremendous item, to say nothing of losing the service of a vessel at a time when she would very likely be most needed. St. Thomas, although not the best harbor in the West Indies, is certainly the most important, the proof of which is in the number of vessels that go there for repairs and stores; and it is, for the majority of vessels, the most easily reached.

There are so many good points in the harbor of St. Thomas, San Juan and behind Water Island, that it would be difficult to decide which would be the best place at which to establish a depot. The harbor of St. Thomas itself is well provided with all the conveniences of wharves, buildings and coal depots, that would answer temporarily for naval purposes. Every provision is made for the coaling of large steamers, and in no port of the West Indies can a vessel be coaled so rapidly as at St. Thomas. If the Government do not desire to go to any great expense, and only wish the place as a coal depot, there will be do necessity for further outlay.

We, in fact, require a station already established. In time of war it would not be easy to blockade St. Thomas by any force. No vessel would be able to lie within gunshot, nor could they anchor anywhere in front of the port close enough to prevent a steamer or any number of them from going in and out at night. There are no intricate channels through which a vessel of ours would have to work her way on a dark night, but she could run right direct for her port with nothing to stop her. This is not the case with most of the harbors in the West India Islands. Cuba, Porto Rico, and one or two of the English islands are the only places where good harbors exist.

St. Thomas has hitherto been considered one of the safest ports of refuge against those dreadful hurricanes, which, however, are so erratic in their course that first one island and then another feels the effects of their fury. St. Thomas has been less visited by hurricanes than other West India islands, and the harbor of San Juan is the resort of vessels during the hurricane months as a place of refuge. San Juan, St. Thomas and behind Water Island may almost be considered one harbor, for neither of them are much further apart than Jersey City and East River, and are all very much safer. There is some doubt about the health of St. Thomas, from the fact that on two occasions there have been fearful epidemics on the island. This, however, has been entirely owing to the absence of all precautions against the introduction of disease. Ships from all parts of the world seek that port. Steamers come and go, bringing invalids from infected ports, and the sick are landed at the hotels in St Thomas without a question being asked as to what is the matter with them or whence they come. The great quantity of English coal landed there of late years has also introduced sickness for the want of coal sheds over it, and the evaporation of the same in that hot climate, it is said, causes disease. This would not happen with American coal. On the whole, however, St. Thomas is as healthy as any of the other islands, and with proper quarantine regulations would be considered quite a salubrious place. I know that American and European invalids seek it in Winter, and there, or at the little Island of Santa Cruz, are soon restored to health.

The outlying Islands of the Virgin group are all valuable in various ways, and capable of cultivation. San Juan and St. Thomas both produce sugar cane, although the great commercial position of St. Thomas, and the other more easy means of making money, have caused all kinds of agricultural pursuits to be neglected.

The people have always been our friends. During the rebellion, when all the ports of the French and British West India Islands were closed against us, St. Thomas furnished our vessels with supplies of all kinds; gave us information and turned the cold shoulder to the rebel cruizer. They offered the latter no facilities for preying upon our commerce.

The United States can have direct telegraphic communication with St. Thomas. Wires could be laid from the capes of Florida across the shoal water which extends, with some interruptions, (if not very deep water.) as far as Turks Island, and thence direct to St. Thomas. The distance would be somewhat greater than to Cuba, but, comparatively speaking, it would not be an expensive line, as there would be so much shoal water.

In fine, I think St. Thomas is the keystone to the arch of the West Indies. It commands them all. It is of more importance to us than to any one else, and if Europe was at leisure, and its attention not distracted by its own complications, we would not be allowed to get the island on any terms. The chances are that we may not get it yet. The people of St. Thomas may prefer their present independent position to being mixed up with our difficulties.

Respectfully, &c., DAVID D. PORTER, Vice-Admiral.

Japan and the Sandwich Islands.

From the Hawaiian Gazette, Oct. 16.

Letters received at the Foreign Office by the last mail from Kanagawa, gives a favorable account of the negotiations now in progress by E. VAN REED, His Majesty's Consul-General, with the Japanese Government. These negotiations have in view the placing of Hawaiian products on the same footing in Japan, as were accorded by the Tycoon to those of England, France and the United States by the convention entered into last year. This convention fixes the duties, and also the regulations which shall govern imports into Japan, from the nations which are parties to that instrument, and places their goods on a more advantageous footing than those nations which have no commercial treaty.

The necessary documents sent to Mr. VAN REED, some months since, were supposed to have miscarried, but finally arrived safely, and Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, the Minister Resident of the United States at Yeddo, is lending all the assistance in his power to expedite the negotiations and assist the Hawaiian Plenipotentiary.

The treaty was in the hands of the Tycoon, and there was a reasonable prospect that it would be signed during the month of September, and made ready to transmit to His Majesty for ratification immediately.

Orders had been issued by the Japanese Government to have a man-of-war in readiness early in October to proceed to Honolulu, with officers on board having charge of the treaty. We may, therefore, shortly enjoy the novelty of seeing a Japanese man-of-war at anchor in our harbor, and assume treaty relations with the people who have secluded themselves for centuries from the civilized world, and commercial relations with whom just now is deemed so desirable. It is possible, that if the various objects of his mission are terminated by that time, that D. C. WATERMAN, Esq., will return in the vessel. It will be remembered that he left San Francisco on the 3d of September, in the steamship *Great Republic*, and must have arrived at Kanagawa with his dispatches in the latter days of that month.

Sale of the Parker Oil Farm.

From the Pittsburgh (Penn.) Commercial, Dec. 11.

The property of the Parker Petroleum Company, consisting of 309 acres, adjoining Titusville on the east, was sold at auction on Thursday. There were but two bids for the property, Mr. JONATHAN WATSON starting it at $10,000, and Mr. E. C. GALUSHA bidding $10,000, for which sum it was sold. The sale includes three excellent dwelling houses within the corporate limits, the Parker Oil Refinery, six engines, and a large quantity of tubing and other oil-well supplies. The farm was originally part of the Kerr tract, and was bought by JAMES PARKER for farming purposes in 1856, for less than $5,000. In 1863 it was purchased for $120,000, and has since been operated by the Parker Petroleum Company, of Philadelphia. Twenty-one wells have been sunk on the territory, about two-thirds of which have produced oil. No. 1 well, on the flat, was estimated to produce 1,000 barrels per day, and it was but 156 feet deep. The Ladies' well produced 300 barrels per day; No. 2 well produced 200, and the Oceanic well produced 35 barrels per day. There are now four or five producing wells on the farm, but they are of small capacity.

Cultivation of Grapes in Ohio.

Three thousand acres of grapes are under cultivation in Erie and Ottawa Counties, Ohio, including the islands of Lake Erie, from which it is estimated that 200,000 gallons of wine were produced the past year. Growers have established a standard of price at one mill per pound for each degree of specific gravity of must. The average production of grapes on the islands this year has been about one and a half tons per acre. The Kelly Island Wine Company purchased the grapes from about 225 acres, and have manufactured about 65,000 gallons of wine. Other parties have made at least 45,000 gallons, being a total of 100,000 gallons that is now stored on that island. Bass Island, it is estimated, had also in store 45,000 gallons in wine. Bass Island has sold more fruit for table purposes, in proportion to the ground in cultivation, than Kelley's Island. Additional attention is being given to the culture of new varieties of grapes. This is occasioned by a slight want of confidence in the Catawbas. Among those being most planted are Concords, Delawares, Hartfords, Rogers, Ives, Norton's Virnia, &c.

The Sale of Liquor in Massachusetts.

From the Boston Traveller, Dec. 11.

The secret organization which helped to elect the incoming Legislature of Massachusetts, and proposes to direct its action in reference to the sale of liquor, is considering in its councils what sort of a license law it shall recommend. The committee, composed of high officials of the order, upon their return from the various cities visited by them to learn the operation of different excise and license laws, were, we understand, most favorably impressed with the license law of Rhode Island. This law, if we rightly understand its provisions, leaves the question of licensing to be decided by the authorities of the several cities and towns, and fixes the purchase price of each license at from $200 to $500. It is expected that a measure similar to this will be reported to the Legislature of this State by the committee to whom the subject may be referred.

Connecticut Supreme Court—Retirement of Judge McCurdy.

From the Hartford Times, Dec. 7.

Judge CHARLES J. MCCURDY, of the Supreme Court, to-day retires from the Bench, being disqualified by law, on account of his age, to serve longer. Judge MCCURDY was born Dec. 7, 1797. He entered Yale College in 1813, and was graduated at the age of 20, in 1817. He achieved an early distinction at the Bar and had an extensive practice. Previous to his elevation to the Bench he was a strong partisan, and his political opinions have been at all times diametrically opposed to ours. It is due to him, however, to say that he has been uniformly regarded as a learned lawyer and an upright Judge. The Supreme Court, by reason of the conclusion of Judge MCCURDY'S term of office, and by a law of the last session of the Legislature, is reduced to four members, who will hereafter constitute the Court, a majority being required to reverse a judgment of the Superior Court. The limitation of the term of the office of Judge to seventy years may be a wise provision of the Constitution, but in Judge MCCURDY'S case it terminates the service of a man apparently in the very prime of his life, with his physical and mental powers unimpaired.

Persistent Efforts of Virginia Freedmen to Vote.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* gives the following:

"Recently in Virginia a party of colored citizens, residents of Lynchburgh, hired to the Manassas Railroad Company. Their contract included transportation back to Lynchburgh, so as to enable them to vote. When the time came this was refused, and the forty men were told if they went not to come back to work. They all started, most of them going afoot. One young man, RICHARD MORTON, walked to a station seven miles, and then got on a freight train, riding on a ledge between two cars. He was discovered, and while the train was moving at moderate speed was compelled to jump off. He walked on to another station and waited for another freight train on which he again got, this time riding on the cow-catcher. Here he was discovered, the train speed slackened slightly, and the fireman then made him jump off. Each time he was recognized as one of the "niggahs" going to vote. Some distance further on he got on another train, which carried him to Lynchburgh. This time he rode under the cow-catcher, holding on with hands and feet for three hours, and sitting on a piece of plank which he found fastened across it. All of the forty men got to Lynchburgh in time to vote; RICHARD being one of the first."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Annual Dinner at Delmonico's—Addresses by Dr. O. S. Taylor, President, Asa D. Smith, Matthew Hale Smith and Others.

The Alumni of Dartmouth College resident in New-York and Brooklyn, and numbering about 150 members, had their fourth annual meeting and dinner at Delmonico's Thursday evening. Notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, nearly one hundred gentlemen were present. Among the more prominent were Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., the President of the College, who came hither on purpose to attend the meeting of the Association; Dr. E. R. Peaslee, Richard B. Kimball, Eleazer Parmlee, Judge B. W. Bonney, Judge Charles A. Peabody, D. E. Wheeler, Esq., Horace Hatch, M. D., Col. Fisher A. Baker, B. B. French, Mr. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad; Jno. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Boston Public Schools; Prof. Bailey, of New-Haven; Assistant District-Attorney D. G. Rollins, H. M. Twombley, John E. Parsons, and others.

D. E. WHEELER, Esq., President of the New-York Association of the Alumni, occupied the head of the tables, with the President of Dartmouth on his right and the venerable Dr. O. S. TAYLOR, of the class of 1809, on his left. The more solid part of DELMONICO's bill of fare having been disposed of, Mr. WHEELER opened the oratorical portion of the entertainment by congratulating the Alumni on finding themselves once more together, and said he intended before they separated to call upon every one present to make a speech, if it took till morning, and first he would begin with the oldest graduate present, Mr. TAYLOR, who had come all the way from Auburn to attend this gathering.

Mr. TAYLOR responded briefly, and spoke of the large numbers of his pupils (for he had been a pedagogue all his life) who were now scattered over all parts of the world, no less than five of them being Presidents of colleges, and as many more filling Gubernatorial and Senatorial chairs. He was glad to see so many of the Alumni together, and hoped that the old *Alma Mater* would continue to prosper in the future as she had done in the past.

The Chairman next called out in a few happy remarks the President of the College, Dr. ASA D. SMITH. Dr. SMITH said he came there as the sole representative of the present Faculty of Dartmouth College to bring to the Alumni of New-York the greetings of the *Alma Mater*, and to tell them how heartily she rejoiced in the prosperity of her sons, and how thankful she was for the interest they had taken in her welfare. He was happy to inform them that the College was in a prosperous condition. Never except once had she welcomed so large a Freshman class as this year. The number of undergraduates now was 251. During the four years he had been at the head of the College she had received in donations over $250,000, and had increased her yearly admissions from 29 four years ago to 81 this year. He spoke of the gymnasium, built by the liberality of Mr. GEORGE BISSELL, of this City, and of the great benefits that it conferred upon the students; of the donation of $50,000 by Mr. BLAIR, to found a Department of Civil Engineering; of the liberal gifts of Prof. JOEL PARKER, of the Cambridge Law School, to beautify the College grounds, &c., &c. Still he said the College was in want of funds for general purposes. All these donations had been for specific purposes, but as the classes were enlarging, more teachers would be necessary and larger accommodations. While he was grateful for the liberality manifested by the Alumni he hoped they would continue their interest in her behalf. As to the great questions of the day Dartmouth would keep pace with the enlightened interest of the age; while she would be conservative she would also be progressive. It had been suggested that a portion of the trustees be elected by the Alumni, and if this could be done consistently with the charter of the College, he would rejoice to see it done. With reference to the great claims of physical science, they proposed to give them due prominence in the future course of education and also modern languages. On all questions of improvement in the course of education the College intended to keep pace with the public mind. In conclusion, he thanked the Alumni for the interest they had heretofore shown in the College, and said he was astonished to see so large a gathering of her children on such an inclement night.

After a stirring speech from H. B. PERKINS, Judge BONNEY was called up, and spoke of the urgent pecuniary needs of the College; of the disgracefully small salaries ($1,500 per annum) paid to her Professors who were devoting the best portion of their lives to the education of the young, and said that not less than half a million of dollars was wanted now for the general fund of the College to place her on an easy footing and enable her to fitly recompense her Professors. He closed by offering a resolution that a committee of five be appointed, of which the President of the Association should be the Chairman, to confer with the Alumni in all parts of the country as to the best means of raising the funds needed, and that after such consultation they have power to take such steps as they may deem best adapted to effect the object proposed.

The resolution was adopted, and Judge BONNEY, R. B. KIMBALL, H. M. TWOMBLEY and CHAS. A. CARLTON were appointed such Committee.

MATTHEW HALE SMITH was called on to speak for the Press, and after him came R. B. KIMBALL, author of "St. Leger," &c., Col. BAKER, J. E. PARSONS and many others. There were no set toasts, but each one was called out by the President in a few jocular remarks and all followed the caution to be brief. It was altogether a most pleasant reunion of the Alumni of old Dartmouth.

Before the dinner, an election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year was held, and resulted in the reëlection of Mr. WHEELER for President, Dr. PEASLEE for Vice-President, WALTER GIBSON for Secretary, H. M. TWOMBLEY for Treasurer, and Judge BONNEY, GEO. BISSELE, Dr. RANNEY, Mr. CARLETON and W. D. GOOKIN for Finance Committee.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.

A Bank Messenger Knocked Down and Robbed of $3,600,500 in Checks and Money—Escape of the Thieves.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as LEWIS J. KINSLEY, aged 17 years, a junior bank clerk in the Bank of the State of New-York, corner of Exchange-place and William-street, was turning the corner of Wall and William streets, on his way from the Clearing-house to the Bank, he noticed a one-horse fancy Portland sleigh, with a bob-tailed horse attached, standing in the street. His attention was particularly attracted to the sleigh, as it was turned round and backed down close to the sidewalk, though nothing else appeared out of the way. As he passed the sleigh some one dealt him a powerful blow on the side of the head with his fist, which staggered the clerk, but did not knock him down. At the same moment that the blow was delivered the unknown assailant seized the black leather satchel carried by young KINSLEY, and which contained a large number of checks on nearly every bank in the City, and representing an aggregate value of $3,600,000, besides $500 in bank bills and Treasury notes. The clerk clung to the satchel with a desperate grasp, and as the man who was endeavoring to rob him stepped into the sleigh, the other occupants set the horse in rapid motion, KINSLEY still clung to the valuable satchel which had been intrusted to him, and was dragged through the snow a distance of over a block, the sleigh actually passing the bank door before the robber had succeeded in compelling the determined clerk, by means of blows on the hands and face, to release his hold of the satchel. The sleigh quickly turned into Broad-street and was then lost sight of, the supposition being that the thieves proceeded by a devious and rapid route up town. During the struggle with the victimized bank clerk one of the robbers lost his hat, and it is now in the possession of the Police. Of course the clerk is unable to describe, with any minuteness, either of the three men who were in the sleigh at the time of the robbery, and no one has yet been found who saw the crime committed, the entire transaction occupying a very brief space of time. Persons who noticed the vehicle in Broad-street state they presumed the party to be one bent on a wild excursion of pleasure, owing to the rapid rate of speed at which they were driving, and the excited and disordered appearance of the occupants. None took such particular notice of any of the men as will lead to an identification of them. The most singular part of the matter is that no policeman saw either the attempt or the sleigh, notwithstanding the fact that Capt. WARLOW has several patrolmen posted in that neighborhood. It may be that the confederates of the thieves had "piped off" these officers, and so timed the attempt that they were off the route pursued by the sleigh. Detectives have been detailed to investigate the case, and every effort will be made to detect these bold operators, though the chances of success are extremely small. Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters, telegraphed to each of the Police Captains, giving orders that they notify every bank situated in their Precinct, in order that the stolen checks may be stopped on presentation for payment, should so foolhardy an attempt to obtain money for them be made by the thieves.

It may be mentioned here that the messenger left the Bank at 9 A. M. with nearly $5,000,000 worth of checks and money, the latter being bills on other banks, the checks being drawn on all of the thirty-six banks in this City. He delivered them at the Clearing-house, and received the checks on his own bank presented by other banks. Of the $3,600,000 worth of checks stolen from KINSLEY, all but $400,000 worth were certified, so that the Bank could easily stop payment. The officials sent out messengers to all the banks and demanded a list of checks drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York, which had passed through their hands.

This makes the fourth attempt of the kind made in this City during the past two years. The first was when the messenger of the Williamsburgh City Bank was knocked down in Beekman-street and robbed of $18,000 in checks and bills. The second was when Mr. HIGGINS, a carpet-factory cashier, was assaulted in a similar manner in Forty-seventh-street, and robbed of a large sum of money in small bills and fractional currency. A third attempt was unsuccessfully made to rob the cashier employed by JOHN ROACH & SONS. These thieves belong to what is termed the "hog" thieves' gang, and have always acted in a daring manner.

Alleged Partnership Swindles.

DANIEL SHELLY, residing in Jersey City, on Nov. 9 saw an advertisement stating that a partner was wanted in a "light manufacturing business." He answered the advertisement, and received a reply signed J. T. SMITH, asking SHELLY to meet him at No. 325 West Twenty-fourth-street. The parties did meet, and the result was that articles of partnership between them were signed by which, on the payment of $200, SHELLY was to have a half interest in a manufactory of paper bags in Tenth-street, that SMITH represented to be earning $50 per week. SMITH also alleged that he wanted the $200 to buy stock, but $150 would do then, and this sum SHELLY paid over. He then went to a hotel in Cortlandt-street, where he was to wait for SMITH, who was to come with his wagon, get SHELLY, and they were then to go together for the stock. SHELLY did wait, but in vain. SMITH never came, nor could he afterward, notwithstanding a most diligent search, ever find him. The case was then put in the hands of Officer JACKSON, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who for a long time was equally unsuccessful in the search for SMITH, but finally succeeded in arresting him yesterday by means of a decoy letter. The prisoner was committed for examination by Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and said that on Monday he would establish his innocence.

Another case of the same nature came up yesterday before Justice SHANDLEY at the Essex Market Police Court. JOHN SCHOLZ, No. 120 Third-street, saw an advertisement in a German paper asking for a partner in a small manufacturing business. He answered, and ultimately entered into articles of partnership with JULIUS HACKERT in the manufacturing of carriage trimmings, paying $100, with the stipulation that he should receive $12 per week for his services. At the end of the first week HACKERT paid him $6 and told him to leave. SCHOLZ demanded the return of his $100, but HACKERT replied that he would give him back the money when he got his next partner. SCHOLZ, thinking that this reply indicated that his money was lost, caused the arrest of HACKERT, and the prisoner was committed for examination.

Board of City Canvassers.

This Board met yesterday. The Special Committee to whom was referred the protest signed by several members of the Board of Councilmen against the canvassing of any vote given for the office of Councilman at the late Charter Election, reported that in the opinion of the Committee the subject matter of the protest is entirely beyond the jurisdiction of the Committee and also of the Board of Canvassers; that the duties of the Board are simply to canvass the district returns, to detect and expose frauds, if attempted, and to make a return of the votes so received and officers elected. Here their duties terminate. To attempt to determine the grave question involved in the protest would be greatly to transcend their powers, and as the question, if so attempted to be determined would not be acquiesced in by either of the parties to the controversy, such a proceeding would be a work of supererogation. The Committee therefore ask to be discharged.

The report was laid over and the Board adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. Louis B. Guncke, of Ohio; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit; E. F. Gay, of Philadelphia, and E. B. Phillips, President of the Michigan Southern Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Robertson, of the United States Army, is at the Hoffman House. Hon. J. S. Conover, of New-Jersey; Hon. J. R. Whiting, of Spuyten Duyvil; Hon. J. S. Shute, of Oregon; Judge Hugh J. Hastings, of Albany; Hon. L. E. Bruce, of Connecticut, and Hon. Henry Stanley, of St. Louis, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. R. V. Richardson, of Tennessee, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. J. B. Alley, of Boston; Hon. E. Gaylord, of Boston, and Hon. E. L. Stinson, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MR. BREVOORT'S SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER, yesterday, over the body of ISAAC B. BREVOORT, an apothecary on board the United States steamship *Piscataqua*, who committed suicide by swallowing a mixture of morphine, strychnine and chloroform. The evidence showed that the deceased had been much depressed in spirits because of some change in his position in the navy. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was rendered. Mr. BREVOORT was respectably connected, had been twenty-one years in the navy, was 42 years of age and a native of New-York.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.—JOHN HASTINGS, a resident of Williamsburgh, made a complaint before Justice DODGE, yesterday, stating that Thursday night he was waylaid at the corner of Canal and Washington streets, by THOMAS MURPHY and four others, and robbed of a small amount of money. MURPHY having been arrested, was committed in default of $3,000 bail for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL REUNION.—It is announced that there will be a reunion of the former and present officers, teachers and scholars of the Forsyth-street M. E. Sabbath-school to-morrow (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. As this school is upward of fifty years old, there are many still living who, during that time, have been thus connected with it, and it is expected that the attendance will be very numerous, and the services exceedingly interesting.

FINANCIAL SPECULATIONS.—A lecture on the "Great Financial Speculations of the Last Three Centuries" is to be delivered in Cooper Institute by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, next Monday evening. The book which he advertises is intrinsically worth the price of a ticket. As to the lecture, it seems to be timely and worthy of attention, judging from the theme.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—To-night, at Steinway Hall, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, Mrs. E. CADY STANTON and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who have been addressing the people in the principal places all the way from Kansas to this City, will speak once more on topics connected with the woman suffrage movement.

SAILING DAY CHANGED.—In consequence of the heavy fall of snow and the great difficulty in carting goods for shipment, the sailing day of the steamer *Montery*, for New-Orleans, has been changed from Saturday to Wednesday next, the 18th instant, when she will leave as advertised.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Mr. SWEENY yesterday paid into the City Treasury $10,424, being interest on money belonging to the City for the month of November. This makes over $34,000 paid in by Mr. SWEENY.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.—The children of the Five Points House of Industry are to visit Nast's Caricaturama this afternoon, by invitation of Mr. NAST.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FALSE WITNESS.—The Coroner's Jury in the case of MARIA SHELTON, which was brought up on the charge of ELIZA HIRLEY that the deceased was poisoned by JOHN FIRTH, brought in a verdict yesterday "That MARIA SHELTON came to her death from natural causes, and that Mr. FIRTH is entirely innocent of any participation therein, and that the charge made by Mrs. HIRLEY is perfectly groundless and made from malicious motives, and is deserving of the severest censure."

SKATING POND IN PROSPECT PARK.—A pond covering six acres in Prospect Park will be open to the public as soon as the necessary buildings shall be completed. It is sheltered by woods and rising ground on all sides, while on the southern border is "Briar Ridge," fifty feet high. Refreshment rooms and other rooms for the convenience of the public are nearly finished.

A MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.—The old Montague Hall, recently bought by the Phœnix Insurance Company, has been selected for a Merchants' Exchange, and will be formally opened next Tuesday. It is to be occupied by three real estate firms, a stock broker, and Messrs. WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

NEW HOSE.—Mayor BOOTH and Street Commissioner JUREY entered into contract yesterday with BENEDICT, TORREY & CO., for 5,000 feet of combination hose at $1 58 per foot, and with VANDERHOFF for $5,000 feet of leather hose at $1,58 per foot.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—During the heavy snow storm on Thursday afternoon, JAMES NOLAN was arrested by Officer CANNAN, of the Forty-first Pre-

cinct, for cruelly whipping his heavily-loaded horse. He is to be examined by the Justice on the charge.

THE POISONING CASE.—The bodies of Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL and her daughter JENNIE, who recently died from the effects of poison at No. 307 Atlantic-street, will be taken from the dead house this morning and buried at Evergreen Cemetery.

NEW-JERSEY.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday night, HENRY DE MOTT, one of the three young men who was convicted of an outrage upon LIZZIE McKEON, and who remains in prison in default of payment of $800 fine, made his escape from the Hudson County Jail, as is stated, through the carelessness of the turnkey. Mr. JONES, the jailor, at once notified the Police of Jersey City and Hoboken, and about 9 o'clock Police Capt. DONOVAN arrested the fugitive at Hoboken Ferry as he was making his way to New-York. He was returned to his old quarters.

FIRES.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock Thursday evening a fire occurred in a kerosene oil refinery back of Jersey City, caused by the bursting of a still, which resulted in the destruction of the concern....The alarm of fire, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 222 Grand-street, Jersey City.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

DEPOSITS—WHEN MADE IN A SAVINGS BANK AND INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, DO THEY STILL REMAIN "DEPOSITS," AND, AS SUCH, SUBJECT TO STATE TAXATION.

The Society for Savings, plaintiff in error, vs. *G. W. Coite, Treasurer of the State of Connecticut.*—This issue was submitted without action to the Superior Court of the State of Connecticut. The questions involved grow out of the following facts: First, the defendant in error is Treasurer of the State; second, the Society for Savings is a species of corporation commonly known as a savings bank, created by a special act of the Legislature, and organized and doing business at Hartford, and is empowered by its charter to receive deposits of money, and to loan, use and improve it, and to apply and divide the net income and profits thereof in just proportions among the persons making the deposits, with the general powers of such corporations; third, the facility for savings on the 1st of July, 1862, had on deposit in bank the sum of $4,758,273 37, of which the sum of $511,161 was then invested and held in securities of the Government of the United States, which are declared by act of Congress to be exempt from taxation. Their return to the State Comptroller was made accordingly, setting forth these figures, accompanied with payment of the State tax on all but the amount so invested in Government bonds. The Treasurer, however, insisted upon payment of the State tax on all money deposited with the Society, not deducting the sum invested in Government bonds, which was refused. The matter was thereupon submitted to the Court for arbitration under a provision of State law relating to amicable suits. Judgment of the State Court was in favor of the Treasurer, and requiring payment of the tax on the entire deposits, as exacted by him. The cause was then taken to the Supreme Court of Errors of the State, where the judgment was affirmed. It came thence here, on appeal by the Society. The judgment below was to the effect that the tax in question was not a tax on property, but on the corporation as such—on the franchise.

The plaintiffs in error contend that indebtedness due from the United States, exempt from taxation by the Constitution, and expressly exempt by act of Congress, "whether owned by an individual or a corporation," cannot be embraced in any part of any basis with reference to which *the value* of the property (whether franchise or other property) of such individual or corporation is *fixed* for the purposes of taxation. It does not at all avoid the question to say that it is the franchise which is taxed—certainly not unless it appears that the tax is levied upon the naked franchise, irrespective of property or business as a basis of value or standard liability. The taxing of a franchise is not confined in its exercise to corporations, but may be enforced against individuals; and it is easily seen that under such a power the immunity from taxation of a creditor of the United States, will, (if the tax in question be sustained,) be rendered of no practical value. If each individual and corporation throughout the State should be required to state the amount of the cost of the personal property owned by him on the 1st of January in each year, and pay a certain tax on the amount, and a tax similar to the one in question would result. It has no respect to the value of the property at the time of the tax, but rests substantially, as in this case, upon the amount paid for it; for the deposits of the plaintiff's institution are to be so managed and held that it would be safe to say that their "amount" represents as nearly the value of the property held as would the cost in the case supposed. The defendant in error insists that if it be true, as has been determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, (Bank of Savings vs. Collector, 3 Cool., 514,) that "moneys received by a savings bank, whether invested or not, are deposits, and that when received by the bank it becomes deposits, and continues to be such until repaid to the depositor," then it is certain that in this case a tax on the "total amount of deposits" of the plaintiff in error is not and cannot be held to be a tax on their Government securities.

F. Chamberlain for plaintiff in error; R. D. Hubbard for defendant in error.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

BANKRUPTCY—STATE COURT JUDGMENT—LIEN PRESERVED—ASSIGNEE AND SHERIFF.

In the Matter of Francis Schnepf.—This was an application to set aside an injunction heretofore granted. The bankrupt filed his papers on the 9th of October, and was declared a bankrupt, and procured an injunction prohibiting creditors named Cammeyer & Mason from inforcing a levy which the Sheriff had made upon Schnepf's property under a judgment against him which they had obtained in a State court. They now moved to set aside that injunction. The affidavits on behalf of the bankrupt showed that he had prepared his papers to take the benefit of the act in September; that the summons in the suit of Cammeyer & Mason was served on him on Sept. 17; that after that service he sent to them showing them the state of his affairs, and offering them a compromise of their debt at 40 cents on the dollar, telling them that he should go into bankruptcy if they did not take it; that on the 8th of October he sent again to them, and they requested till the next day to consider it, and gave him to understand that they would not proceed in their suit in the meantime; but on that afternoon entered judgment against him by default, and issued execution, on which the Sheriff made the levy that night, and he filed his papers the next morning.

By the Court—This is a motion in behalf of a judgment creditor of a bankrupt to dissolve an injunction heretofore issued by this Court, restraining him from proceeding to sell under an execution certain personal property levied upon prior to the filing of the petition in bankruptcy. The motion is opposed by the bankrupt on the ground that the judgment under which the judgment creditor seeks to proceed, was obtained in fraud of the Bankrupt act, and by the assignee in bankruptcy, on the ground that the title of the property in question was vested in him as an officer of the court, and no person can be permitted to dispose of or interfere with it, except under the order of the Bankrupt Court, to which the property has been transferred by operation of law. The facts attending the judgment are so fully spread out in the papers before me, and are so simple in their character, that I can without injustice dispose of the question as to the validity of the judgment on the affidavits alone. Upon that question I should gladly hold in favor of the bankrupt if I could do so, as I by no means approve of the manner in which the judgment was obtained; but I do not see how the judgment can be held fraudulent upon the facts. It was obtained in the regular course of judicial proceedings, instituted adversely to the debtor and without collusion. It was entered for an amount admitted to be justly due, and the entry was made as it was, not with the assent of the debtor, but in spite of him. It is in law a valid judgment obtained without fraud or collusion, and can in no proper sense be said to have been procured by the bankrupt with a view to give a preference. This being so the judgment creditor, by his levy made prior to the filing of the bankrupt's petition, acquired a security for his debt in the property levied on. The next question arising is whether such a security is invalidated by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, and upon this question I have heretofore had occasion to express an opinion which I see no reason to modify. It seems to me that such a security is preserved and entitled to be protected, upon general principles of law, and that the general scope of the Bankrupt act indicates that such was the intention of the framers of the act. (Parker vs. Muggridge, 2 Story, p. 343.) The remaining question then is as to the manner in which this right of the judgment creditor shall be protected. Two methods are open, by either of which the debt will be secured. One is to allow the creditor to proceed to sell the property at Sheriff's sale, in which case as the affidavits show, there will be little or no surplus for the other creditor. The other is to direct the assignee in bankruptcy to take possession of and sell the property at private sale, in which case, as also appears by the affidavits, a sum can be realized not only sufficient to pay the judgment, but to leave a considerable sum for the other creditors. As between these two methods upon such a state of facts, it cannot be doubted that it is the duty of the Bankrupt Court, charged as it is with the interests of all the creditors, to prevent the sacrifice of this property by a Sheriff's sale, and direct a sale by the assignee, provided the power to do so has been conferred by the act. A discussion of the question of the power of the Court in the premises is rendered unnecessary in this case, inasmuch as the power is conceded to exist by the judgment creditor, and no objection is made to a disposal of the property by the assignee instead of the Sheriff. I postpone, therefore, the discussion of that point until a case shall arise where it is raised, with the remark that such a power seems necessary to a proper administration of the Bankrupt law, and that it would seem to be fairly included in the power conferred by the act to collect all the assets of the bankrupt, to ascertain and liquidate all liens or other specific claims therein, to adjust priorities and marshal and dispose of the different funds and assets so as to secure the rights of all persons and the due distribution of the assets among all the creditors. The motion to dissolve the injunction will therefore be denied, and an order entered directing the assignee to take possession of the property levied upon and sell the same, without delay, and to the best advantage with liberty to the judgment creditors, immediately upon such sale, to apply for an order directing the payment of their judgment out of the proceeds of such sale.

Before Judge Blatchford.

PROTECTION OF SUMMONS—ARREST.

In the Matter of George W. Kimball.—In this case the bankrupt applied to be discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, who held him under a warrant of arrest. He was arrested by the Sheriff while he was on his way to the office of the Register in Bankruptcy to be examined, having been served with a summons to appear at that time, and he claimed to be protected from arrest by that summons, and also that the debt of the creditor who caused his arrest was one provable in bankruptcy, and which would be discharged by the bankruptcy discharge.

The Judge decided against the latter claim, but held that the summons protected the bankrupt from arrest, and discharged him from arrest upon that ground.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

INTERESTING DIVORCE CASE—ALLEGED FRAUDULENT ATTEMPT ON THE PART OF A UNITED STATES CONSUL TO EVADE THE LAWS OF NEW-YORK.

Morgan L. Smith vs. *Mary Ann Smith.*—This was a motion made by Edward B. Merrill, Esq., counsel for the defendant, to set aside the decree of divorce heretofore granted in this cause, on the ground of irregularity and fraud. Morgan L. Smith, the plaintiff, is now the United States Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and Mary Ann Smith, the defendant, is a resident of Newport, Campbell County, Ky. The complaint in this case was sworn to on the 7th day of September, 1866, by the plaintiff. It alleged that the plaintiff and defendant were lawfully married on the 15th day of October, 1849. Second—That at the time of the commission of the alleged acts of adultery thereinafter charged, and at the time of filing this complaint, and the commencement of this action, the plaintiff was a resident and actual inhabitant of the State of New-York; that the defendant committed adultery with one Henry Hart, at Newport, Ky., on divers days and times, in July and August, 1866, which charge is made on information and belief. The affidavit of non-residence was made on the 19th day of September, 1866, and the summons was published in the New York *Atlas* and the *World* for six weeks, as appears by the judgment roll. There being no appearance for the defendant, the cause was referred, on the 26th day of November, 1866, and, on the 28th day of November, 1866, the plaintiff and his witnesses appeared and gave their testimony in the case. The plaintiff swore that he lived at No. 16 Howard-street, New-York City; that he was married in the Fall of 1849, and lived with the defendant up to about eight years ago. Joseph A. Andrew, another witness, swore that he resided at No. 182 Bleecker-street, New-York City; that he had formerly lived in Cincinnati, O., and knew the parties to this suit very well, and had frequently been at their house in Newport, Ky; that they lived together as husband and wife up to 1857 or 1858; that he was at Mrs. Smith's house in July, 1866, and saw one Henry Hart come out of Mrs. Smith's bed-room partially disrobed, and he looked into the room, which was a bed-room, and saw Mrs. S. in bed; this was about six or seven o'clock in the morning; Mrs. S. raised herself up in bed and told Hart and Andrew that they had better wait until after breakfast. There was only one bed in the room, and Hart did not deny that he slept there. The other witness is one George Green, who swore he lived at No. 110 Macdougal street, New-York City; that he had known the plaintiff for two years, and all that time the plaintiff had resided in New-York City; that he now resides at No. 16 Howard-street, and witness had often been at his house. Judgment was entered for a divorce between these parties on the 1st day of December, 1866.

The peculiar features of this case may not strike the casual reader, but will be forcibly realized when a statement is made of the case of the defendant. On the 22d ult. the defendant's counsel obtained an "order to show cause" from Mr. Justice Ingraham why this judgment of divorce should not be set aside as fraudulent and void, and for irregularity, a copy of which order, upon the authority of Hill's R., 659, 27 How. R., 130, was served upon the plaintiff's attorney, John M. Hardman, Esq., of No. 34 Spring-street, New-York City, who returned the same, saying "that he ceased to be the attorney of the plaintiff on filing the judgment roll," &c. This motion is made upon the affidavits of the defendant and one of her sons, of her sister, and of a number of acquaintances of both the plaintiff and defendant, and is accompanied by a sworn answer.

The affidavit of the defendant sets forth that neither party to this suit are now, or ever were, citizens or residents of the State of New-York; that they were married in February, 1848, instead of October, 1849, as set forth in the plaintiff's complaint; that they had always resided since their marriage in Newport, Ky., or in Cincinnati, Ohio; that the plaintiff went to St. Louis, Mo., in 1858 or 1859 in business as a steamboat agent, and has been there in business constantly writing and visiting defendant and her family until he entered the army in 1861, and was engaged therein until June, 1865, when he went South in the employ of the Little Miami Railroad Company; that she never heard of or knew of these proceedings or anything connected with them until the 8th day of December, 1866, when the plaintiff came to his home in Newport, Ky., remained a few hours, and just before leaving the house he said to the defendant "that he had obtained a decree of divorce," and when asked by the defendant what he meant, he said "it was a kind of mutual arrangement or separation between us." The defendant then asked him where he obtained the divorce, and the only reply he made to her was "that divorces could be obtained in the State of Indiana very easily." Upon saying which he left the defendant and has ever since deserted her, leaving with her there five children, and without sufficient means for their comfortable and proper support. It was more than two months afterward before the defendant could discover in what State the plaintiff had obtained this decree, and then by accident, from a member of Congress at Washington, to whom Smith had divulged it while there looking after his appointment as Consul, to which office he was confirmed as from Missouri, in February, 1867. The defendant denies, in her affidavit, that she ever committed adultery with Hart or any other person, or that she ever knew any such persons as Hart or Andrew. Other affidavits were offered on the motion to show that the alleged residence of Smith in this City is now, and has been for a long time past, a house of assignation of the lowest character, and also to show that Andrew did not live at No. 182 Bleecker-street, or Green at No. 110 Macdougal-street, both of which houses are respectable boarding-houses. Other affidavits show Smith to have lived constantly in adultery while in St. Louis and in the army, and that his character will not bear a critical examination in any particular; while on the contrary, the defendant is represented to be a virtuous and religious woman, and wholly above reproach as a wife and mother.

Her counsel based her claim to open the decree upon section 174, Code, and upon 17, Abb., 66, and 41, Barb., 139, and upon Rev. Stat., 3, Vol., section, 51, pp. 235, 236. Decision reserved.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Barnard and a Jury.

John B. Trevor and James B. Colgate vs. *Alphonse Wolf and Salvador Wolf.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, a firm doing business in Wall-street, on a check drawn by the defendants, A. Wolf & Co., on the Stuyvesant Bank of the City of New-York for $660, payable to the order of Levy & Burét, who indorsed the check and delivered it to the plaintiffs. It was testified on the trial that Wolf & Co. gave this check signed by them in blank to one Areb, with instructions to him to buy a certain amount of gold, and that Areb instead of buying the gold gave the check to Levy & Burét filling it up to their order for the amount above mentioned. The defendants contended that the check was stolen from them and that therefore they were not liable. The counsel for the plaintiffs argued that inasmuch as the check was given by the defendants and filled up and used by their agent and received in the ordinary course of business for value by the plaintiffs, they were entitled to recover. After argument by counsel the jury returned a verdict for the amount claimed with interest.

George R. Thompson, counsel for plaintiffs: J. H. H. Bryan, counsel for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Van Vorst.

LIABILITY OF A MARRIED WOMAN FOR DEBTS CONTRACTED TO SUPPORT THE FAMILY.

Peter J. Valentine vs. *James T. Lloyd and Ella Lloyd, his wife.*—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover of the defendants the sum of $283 82 for provisions furnished and delivered to the defendants at the request of the defendant Ella Lloyd, the wife of the other defendant. The complaint alleges that such provisions were necessary for the support of the said Ella Lloyd and her family; that the defendant, Ella Lloyd, promised to pay for said provisions; that the said Ella is seized and possessed in her own right of a separate estate. The complaint asks that judgment against the said defendants, and against the separate estate of said Ella Lloyd for the amount of the claim, and that the plaintiff have leave to issue an execution against the separate estate of the defendant Ella Lloyd. The defendants separately demur to the complaint. The grounds of demurrer are that several causes of action have been improperly united; to wit—an alleged cause of action against the defendant Ella Lloyd to charge her separate estate, and an alleged cause of action against her husband individually. That the complaint does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action as to either defendant, and specially as to the defendant Ella Lloyd to find her separate estate.

The following is the opinion of the Court:

VAN VORST, J.—The husband is bound to provide his wife with necessaries. It is his duty to support his family, and he is liable for what is necessary to this end. And if the wife contracts debts for necessaries during coverture the husband is obliged to pay them. His assent to the purchase is presumed. Whether this liability arises solely out of the marital relations, and the duties and obligations which spring from it, or whether the wife in creating the liability acts as his agent, the legal consequences to the husband are the same. He is the contracting party, and it is difficult to see how the wife can be made liable in an action against her founded on her husband's obligation. Yet, that is sought to be done in this action. The merchandise, it is said, was delivered to the defendant, and were necessary for the support of the wife "and her family." Clearly this was the husband's duty to provide for. It was his debt, and the wife is no more liable to pay it than she would be to assume and discharge any other obligation of her husband. But it is claimed that the act of March 20, 1860, makes her separate estate chargeable for this debt. This act provides that the separate property of a married woman shall not be subject to the interference or control of her husband or liable for his debts, except such debts as may have been contracted for the support of "herself or her children" by her as his agent.—(Laws of New-York, 1860—page 157, section 1.) This act does not in terms or by implication disturb the legal relation of the husband to the contract for necessaries; it does not make her separate estate so chargeable on the ground that it is the debt of the wife, but because it was contracted by her as the agent of the husband for the support of herself or her children. This act still regards it as his debt. It is not averred in the complaint that the provisions were necessary for the support of her children, or even that she has any children to be supported. The articles were necessary, as it is claimed, for the support of herself and her family. A family is "the collection of persons who live in one house and under one head or manager." It by no means follows that there are children in the body, and the word "family" certainly embraces the husband, domestics and lodgers or boarders. The act of 1860 does not seek to charge the separate estate of the wife for the support of her husband, domestics or boarders of the family. It was improper therefore to join the wife in this action with her husband as a contractor of the debt. She is not personally liable for its payment, nor do the facts set forth in the complaint render her separate estate chargeable for the plaintiff's claim. But I am of the opinion that if her separate property was liable, it could not be reached in a suit of this character, in which a general judgment is demanded against both parties. Were the facts of this case such as the statute points out, the procedings is to reach the wife's property should be special and limited to that relief only. It should only be by an equitable proceeding. Nor do I think that in any suit or proceeding the separate property of the wife, who acted merely as the "agent" of the husband in contracting the debt, should be taken if the principal himself is able to respond. I think it would be most inequitable to allow a resort to the wife's separate property in the first instance. There is no allegation in the complaint that the husband, who participated in the use of these provisions, is unable to pay his own debt. There is no averment that he has no property out of which the claim may be fully satisfied. There is an allegation in the complaint that the wife promised to pay this debt. When the promise was made is not stated, whether at the time the debt was contracted or subsequently. I do not think that such promise, if made, would create a cause of action against her. A married woman has no seperate existence or capacity to contract generally, so as to be sued at law on her obligation, either with or without her husband. Her husband and herself are one person. The wife cannot contract or be sued at law even for necessaries, and he who trusts her relies on her honor only. (Chitty on con., 168, 169 and cases cited. The Court cannot make a personal judgment or decree against her for the payment of a debt. If the promise was made after the debt of the husband was contracted, then would prevail against it the objection that it was made to answer for the obligation, default or miscarriage of another, and to the effect we should be in the form authorized by the statute of fraud. But the claim of the plaintiff to have this demand satisfied out of her separate property under the act of 1860 is not based on the obligation being of the wife's contracting, but that it is the husband's debt contracted by her as his agent. The demurrer is well taken both as to their being a misjoinder of causes of action, and on the ground that the complaint does not state facts sufficient to charge the separate property of the wife. Judgment for defendant on demurrer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 13.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Elizabeth Russell vs. *The St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.*—This action was brought to recover $4,358 damages, claimed to have been sustained by a fire that occurred in January last, to the St. Cloud Hotel, corner of Prince and Mercer streets, of which plaintiff was the proprietress. A similar action is pending against the Baltic Fire Insurance Company and the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.

The defence was that the damage was over-estimated by plaintiff; that by agreement she submitted the question of damage to arbitrators, who, after investigating all the facts, reported that the damage done by the fire amounted to $680, whereupon plaintiff refused to submit to their decision.

The jury will render a sealed verdict.

D. C. Thayer & Horace Andrews for plaintiff, Dimick & Perry for defendants.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Mary Carey vs. Thomas W. Carey; order settled. Ferdinand Sievers vs. George P. Schifflin et al.; motion for receiver and injunction granted. Delia Walker vs. Wm. Walker; divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Yesterday was a busy day at the Court of General Sessions, nearly all the cases presented being disposed of by jury trial. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., appearing for the prosecution.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Philip Monahan was arraigned for killing Thomas Cosgrove, of the Ninth-avenue, corner Sixty-second-street, on the 15th of July last, and entered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," which was accepted by the Court with the approval of the District-Attorney. The papers containing the evidence taken before the Coroner's jury showed that the deceased, who was a contractor, owed the prisoner four days' wages, which he failed to pay him upon demand. On the night in question Monahan went again to his employer's house and asked for his money, and upon being again refused a quarrel ensued, and then a scuffle, during which the accused stabbed the deceased, causing his almost instantaneous death. He was remanded for sentence.

Carl Plassman was tried for an attempted outrage on a little girl named Mary Marks, of No. 410 East Thirteenth-street, on the 22d ult. The evidence was very strong against the prisoner, and he was found guilty and sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Jonathan R. Helfrich, a poultry dealer, at No. 92 Barclay-street, was charged with confining ten live geese within a coop so small that the birds were compelled to lie down. The case was so ludicrous in its details that Mr. Bedford soon abandoned it, and the accused was discharged by order of the Court.

SENTENCES.

The following named prisoners, convicted during the week, were sentenced: Charles Graham, for shoplifting from Tiffany's, State Prison four years and six months; Charles L. Brown, for obtaining money by false pretences, State Prison three years; James Laird, for assault and battery on John Ahern, to pay a fine of $50 and to find surety in the sum of $5,000 to keep the peace for one year. In the case of Aaron C. Ackerman, convicted of bigamy, and recommended to the mercy of the Court by the jury, in consequence of mitigating circumstances, sentence was suspended.

The Court then adjourned until Monday morning next.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard and Gilbert.

THE CATTLE NUISANCE.

Jacob Heister vs. *The Metropolitan Board of Health, and Vice Versa.*—These cases came before the Court yesterday. There are four controversies in the matter, involving the question of the powers of the Board of Health over the business of slaughtering in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The butcher seeks to enjoin the Board from enforcing an order made against his premises; also from enforcing an ordinance with reference to driving cattle through the streets. On the other hand, the Board seeks to recover a penalty from Heister for not obeying orders, and for slaughtering contrary to one of its ordinances.

For the Board counsel argued generally the constitutional authority of the Board, that it is judicial in its nature, and subject to the Supreme Court by *certiorari*. They argue that the streets of the City are the property of the State, and are under the control of the Legislature, without regard to private interests. The origin of these large powers is in the Quarantine laws, the Health laws and the Police laws. A Board of Health was not a body with the mere rights of an individual whose action the courts may ignore. It was an old-established, indispensable portion of the public administration, especially in large cities, and it had a right to exercise whatever power the Legislature may have thought fit to confer upon it, unless it could be shown that such power, or manner of its exercise, was in violation of the Constitution of the United States, or that of the State of New-York, or contrary to some fundamental rule of morality or religion which courts had a right and duty to uphold. The gist of the argument was this: that, while the Constitution protected people in fixed rights and privileges, in the use and enjoyment of their property, and in their homes, it secured them no rights or privileges in highway, by land or water, over parks or public buildings, except such as the Legislature—as the owner and administrator of all this public property—shall provide for, and even their duration and existence depends on the will of the Legislature; that without those distinctions, the great criterion separating what was private from what was public, would be in great measure destroyed. It was claimed that the privilege thus supported, while doing full justice to private rights, warranted and demanded a determination in favor of the Board of all issues and questions contained in the cases.

Counsel for Mr. Heister argued, first, that the act establishing defendants as Board of Health is unconstitutional and void, and the order consequently also void; second, that if the act be constitutional, the ordinance in dispute is not made in the exercise of the power granted to the Board, which is exclusively the power of sanitary regulation; third, that the powers of the Board under the act exist only as to nuisances "dangerous to life and health"—nuisances which only "impair the enjoyment of life;" fourth, that if the act in question is unconstitutional, or the ordinance invalid, and the action of the Board under it unauthorized, it is plain that a court of equity has the right to arrest the action of the Board, to prevent irreparable injury in a case where the wrongdoer claims to act under the authority of law; fifth, it is denied that the Board of Health is a judicial or quasi-judicial body; that it lacks all the essentials of a tribunal which should pass conclusively on both rights, for it is both prosecutor and judge; there is no provision for due service of process; the trial does not precede but follows the judgment; there is no jury provided; there is no provision for the defendant procuring witnesses by compulsory process; the defendant is not confronted by the witnesses against him, and the evidence need not be under oath; sixth, that where the Board requires the recovery of a penalty, one of the ordinances under which the penalty is sought to be recovered applies only to the City of Brooklyn, and the other is void.

Judgment has been reserved.

DECISIONS.

The following decisions were announced in General Term yesterday: Gardiner and wife vs. Taylor; order denying motion for a new trial, &c., reversed, and a new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Justice Gilbert. Allen vs. Stout; order denying motion for a new trial and judgment affirmed with costs; Justice Barnard dissenting; opinions by Justices Gilbert, Lott and Barnard. Stewart vs. Stewart; order granting a new trial reversed; opinion by Justice Barnard. Grace vs. Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad Company; order denying motion for a new trial, &c., reversed, and a new trial ordered; costs to abide the event; opinion by Justice Lott. The People vs. New-York Central Railroad Company; order affirmed without cost to either party on the appeals; opinion by Justice Barnard. Hyatt vs. Purdy, impleaded, &c.; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event; opinion by Justice Lott. Hicks vs. Freidenburgh; judgment reversed and a new trial at Special Term ordered, costs to abide the event; opinion by Justice Barnard. Nowah vs. Koob; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Justice Lott. Bradley vs. Clark et al.; judgment reversed, and a judgment is to be entered in accordance with the opinion of Justice Lott, and to be settled by him; opinion by Justice Lott. Reynolds vs. Mott et al.; so much of the order of the first Monday of December, 1866, as denies a new trial, the order of 11th of March, 1867, and the judgment reversed and a new trial is ordered, costs to abide the event; opinion by Justice Gilbert. Gill vs. McNamee, Sheriff; order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion denied, with $10 costs, and the Clerk is directed to vacate entry, "secured on appeal," on his docket; opinion by Justice Barnard. Morris and Kissam vs. Morange, impleaded, &c.; motion granted, with $10 costs. Fogg vs. Tascott; judgment affirmed with costs. The People ex rel. King vs. Hawkins and Conger; judgment and proceedings reversed, with costs; opinion by Justice Barnard. Black vs. Harlem Bridge and River Company; judgment affirmed, with costs. Whittaker vs. Drake and Drake; orders affirmed, with $10 costs on each appeal. Overton vs. Bartlett; order affirmed, with $10 costs. A. Sweezy vs. Bartlett; order affirmed, with $10 costs. O. Sweezy vs. Bartlett; order affirmed, with $10 costs.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ARREST.

John Greene vs. *Charles Brumley.*—This case concluded yesterday morning. It was an action brought to recover $5,000 compensation for damages inflicted on Greene, by reason of having been, as he alleged, illegally arrested by Brumley. The jury failed to agree, and were accordingly discharged.

INJURY TO PREMISES.

Agnes Dunsmore vs. *Charles W. Riecks.*—The plaintiff sued for $600, amount of injuries to her property. Eleven years ago Mrs. Dunsmore rented to Riecks the store, with furniture therein, at No. 267 Fulton-street. It was sworn that the defendant promised to restore the house and furniture in the same condition at the conclusion of his term as when it had been first let to him. This, it was claimed, was not done, even allowing for natural wear and tear, for the plaintiff. The defence denied the truthfulness of the testimony Considerable evidence was given, and the witnesses on both sides entered deeply into details in reference to the business relations between the principal parties in the case. The jury failed to agree, and they were discharged.

IN CHANCERY—NEW-JERSEY.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY CHANCELLOR ZABRISKIE IN REGARD TO THE COMPTON ESTATE.

The case of Jeannette Jacques et al. vs. James Compton et al., involving a large amount of property in New-Jersey, was a suit brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage made in 1829, remaining uncanceled of record. The suit was brought by the next of kin of the heir at law, of the mortgagee and the surviving husband.

The Chancellor, in deciding the case, said the suit could not be maintained by either the next of kin of the heir at law, or the husband. That the mortgage in equity is deemed a chattel interest, and belonged to the personal representatives of the mortgagee and his privies in interest as *assets*, and went to the executor or administrator and not to the next of kin of the heir at law. That the husband only had a right to his deceased wife's personalty, except when she had disposed of it by will, and the next of kin had no interest in it and could not maintain a suit to recover a chose in action due to his deceased wife. That the husband, to maintain a suit to foreclose a mortgage due to his deceased wife, must give security and take out letters of administration the same as any other person. As this had not been done, it was clear to his mind the complainants had no standing in court, and the bill must be dismissed. He further said that the Statute of Limitations applied to this case, and the defendant was barred at law and would be presumed to be paid in equity, and that the weight of evidence before him was that the debt had been paid.

For complainants, Mr. Shafer, of Rahway; for defendants, Mr. Stone, of Newark, Mr. Speer, of New-Brunswick, and Messrs. Tyler, Compton and Parsons, of New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 13. 1867.

$26,000 U. S. 6s '68., C.	134	100 Pac. Mail	125⅛
10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111¾	150 do ......2d call	125½
100,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	107	25 do	126
		40 do	125
10,000 do s10	106⅞	100 West U. Tel.	33¼
1,000 do	107⅛	200 Quicksilver	22
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '64	105⅝	50 Adams Ex. Co	78
		100 do	78¾
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '65	105	200 do ......2d call	78
		18 Amer. Ex. Co	75½
15,000 do	105	60 Mer. U. Ex	38
2,500 U. S. 5-20s. C., '65 new	107½	20 do	37¾
		10 do ......2d call	38
45,000 do	107½	35 U. S. Ex	78⅛
12,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅝	100 do	78
		100 N. Y. Cent	117⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100¾	200 do ......2d call	117
10,000 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	104¾	200 do	116⅞
		300 do	116¾
25,000 do	104⅝	200 do b30	117
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new	63	200 do	116⅝
5,000 Virginia 6s, new	42	500 Erie R	73¾
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	96⅛	100 Hud. Riv. R	131¾
5,000 do	96⅝	200 do	132
5,000 Ohio 6s. '70	100	100 M. S. & N. I. R	82
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	92	32 Panama R	292
4,000 Ill. Cen. Bds	118	400 Clev. & Pitts. R	83⅞
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77½	100 do	84
1,400 H. & St. J. L. G. B.	96⅛	100 Chic. & N. W	58⅛
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	80⅞	100 do	58⅝
3,000 do	87	100 Chic. & N. W. P	67½
3,400 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M	90	200 Clev. & Tol. R	103½
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr	81½	100 Chic. & R. I	97
15 Bk. of Commerce	117⅞	100 do b30	97⅛
15 Bk. of Comm'th	107	200 do ......2d call	97¼
10 Nassau Bank	103¼	60 M. & P. D. C. 1st P	95½
100 Atlantic Mail	118¾	100 Chic. & Alt	122⅛
100 do	118⅞	50 do	123
100 Amer. Coal	47	100 Ohio & Miss	26⅛
200 Mil. & St. Paul. Pf.	61⅞	100 do ......2d call	26
50,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s., C. '64	104¾	50,000 U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 new iss	107⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	107½	3,000 do	107¾

SECOND BOARD.

6,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c	65½	500 Erie R	73
2,000 Tenn. 6s. new	62¾	300 do	73⅞
22,000 Missouri 6s	96	200 Hud. R. R	131¾
100 Phenix Bank	104	500 do	132
200 Cum. Coal Pf	27	300 do	132⅛
50 Quick. Min. Co	21	10 Cle., Col & Cin. R.	98⅛
100 Ohio & Miss R	26	82 N. Y. & N. H. R	135
100 Mariposa P	15	500 Clev. & Pitts	83¾
100 Mer. U. Ex	38	200 do	84
125 do	37⅞	100 C. & N. W. R	58¼
15 do	37½	200 do	58½
140 N. Y. Cen. R	116¼	600 Chic. & N. W. Pf	67
700 do	116½	100 do s30	66⅞
100 Pacific Mail	124⅝	200 Chic. & R. I. R	97¾
300 do	124⅜	100 do	97⅝
20 do	14⅜	300 do b30	97¾
100 do b30	124⅜	1500 do	97¾
400 do	124	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	61⅛
100 West. U. Tel	38⅛	200 P., F. W. & C	99⅜
100 Adams Ex. Co	78	10 do	99¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Ex	78⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts. ..b15	84
100 Quick. Min. Co	21½	400 do	83⅞
100 do	21¾	1200 do	84
100 Pacific Mail	125¾	200 Cleve. & Tol. R. b3	103½
100 West. U. Tel s30	33¼	200 Chi. & N. W. R	58¼
100 N. Y. Cen. R	117⅛	100 do	58⅛
3600 Erie R	73¼	500 do	58
100 do b3	73⅜	200 do	57⅞
300 do c	73¼	100 Chi., R. I. & P	97
300 do b3	73½	100 do b3	97
100 P., F. W. & Chi	99½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	67¼
100 do	99⅜	100 do c	67½
100 Mich. S. & N. I. ..c	82		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Canton Co	46	100 Boston W. P	17⅛
100 Wells Fargo Ex	54¼	600 Cleve. & Pitts	83¾
100 Adams Express	78	300 do	83⅝
100 do	78¼	100 do b3	84
600 Quick. Min.	21⅛	200 do c	83⅞
200 do	21⅜	100 Ohio & Miss. R	26⅛
200 Mar. Min Co.	8⅛	200 Harlem R b60	117
100 Mar. Pref b30	15¼	1100 C., R. I. & P	97⅛
300 do	15⅛	500 do b10	97¼
50 Pacific M	125	200 do s3	97⅛
100 do	124¾	300 do b5	97⅛
50 West. U. T	32¾	500 Chic. & N. W. R	58¼
800 N. Y. Cen	116⅝	300 do	58⅛
400 do c	116½	100 do s30	57½
1300 Erie R	72⅞	100 do c	58¼
100 Hudson R	131¾	100 do	58⅜
100 do	132	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	67
100 T., W. & W	39	100 do b10	67⅛
100 P., Ft. W. & C	99⅛	100 do c	67
100 do c	99⅛		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300 U. S. Ex. Co	78	100 Pacific Mail	123¾
100 Erie Railroad ...b3	72⅞	200 do	123½
200 Hud. Riv. R	132	200 N. Y. Cen.	116⅝
300 Reading R	95⅛	400 do	116¼
200 do s10	95	100 do b15	116⅜
100 O. & Miss. R	26⅛	100 do s3	116¼
300 M. S. & N. I	81¾	1400 Chic., R. I. & P	97⅝
100 do s15	81⅝	300 do b5	97⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts	84	200 do s3	97¾
100 Mer. Union Ex	37⅛	300 do b3	97⅜
100 Quicksilver	21½	100 do b10	97¾
100 do	21	300 do s10	97⅝
200 do b30	20½	800 do b5	97¾
600 do b15	20⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. R	58
100 do	20¼	200 do	58⅛
50 do	20¾	100 do	58¼
100 Chi. & N. W. R. Pf.	66⅞		

FRIDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

There was a little more steadiness in the Gold Room sales to-day, but no decided recovery in price. The sales were 133¾@135⅛@133⅝@133⅞ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold is less abundant, and a considerable fresh *short* interest is supposed to have been created in the last few days by parties who were so successful in closing up their previous speculations on the *Bear* side of the market. Gold balances are now carried over at from 3 to 5 ₱ cent. interest, and in some cases to-day free of interest and even a small consideration for the use of the Gold until to-morrow. The market for Bills on London is 109⅞@110 ₱ cent. for 60 days and 110½ short sight. The preparations for shipping Gold on Saturday, thus far spoken of, are not large in the aggregate. Should the Bankers be able next week to lend out their Gold here free of interest, the probability is they will be in no haste to ship this side the New Year, when the Treasury Office will make its heavy disbursements. Money shows an increasing supply at 7 ₱ cent., and some of the large lenders accept 6 ₱ cent. on Government security. An easy market is more generally spoken of at Bank than among private lenders. Some of the Country Banks are sending in orders quite freely to buy United States Stocks since the decline in 5-20s.

The bold highway robbery of the messenger of the Bank of the State of New-York, at 10 o'clock this forenoon, created much excitement for several hours, until it was found the Bank could lose little or nothing. It was also rumored that the robbers had been arrested, but this was not confirmed up to 4 o'clock.

On the Stock Exchange there was an improved demand for the Public Funds, with a recovery of yesterday's decline in the old 5-20s of 1862. The business was larger both at the Board and in the offices of the prominent dealers on Wall-street. On the other hand, the Railway market lost part of its buoyancy. The transactions were quite moderate at the early Boards, but after 1 o'clock a little more spirit was evinced in Erie and some of the Western Roads. There was continued realizing on the New-York Central by parties who bought early in the week at 114½@115 ₱ cent., and sales were made as low as 116½ ₱ cent. The State Bonds were dull, and ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower. The Express Shares were rather weaker, and Pacific Mail fell off 1½ ₱ cent. at the 2:30 P. M. Board. The Ohio and Mississippi Certificates have now passed into the Common Stock of the reorganized Company, which is selling at 26 ₱ cent. For some days past the purchases of Chicago and Rock Island Stock have been unusually heavy in amount, and the movement, which appears to be based on the increasing traffic of the Road, and the relatively low figures for the Stock as an assured ten ₱ cent. investment, will probably carry the price above par, as before the last half-yearly Dividend, when it reached 105 ₱ cent. The Northwest Stocks sold about the same as last night's closing transactions—58@¼ for the Common, 67@¼ for the Preferred.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. Gold advanced to 133⅞@134 ₱ cent. The engagements for Saturday's steamers were short of a million of dollars at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 107½ cash; but offers of bonds to arrive, or seller 15 or 30 days, continue to be made at a concession of ¼@⅜ ₱ cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅞	100⅞	Missouris	97	96
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107	107½	Northwest	58	58½
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107½	107¾	N. West Pref	67⅛	66⅞
N. Y. Central	117⅛	116⅝	Rock Island	96⅞	97⅝
Erie	73⅛	72⅞	Fort Wayne	99¼	99½
Hudson	132⅛	132	W. U. Telegraph	33¼	33⅞
Reading	95⅛	95	St. Paul Pref	62	61⅜
Mich. Southern	82	81⅝	Pacific Mail	125⅝	123½
Pittsburgh	83¾	83⅞	American Gold	133¼	133⅞
Tenn 6s, new	63¼	62⅜	Bills on London	109⅞	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	134	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅛
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	107⅝	5-20 cou. 1867	107¾
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅝	10-40s, reg.	100
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104½	7 3-10 2d series	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105	7 3-10 3d series	104⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104½	Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101¼
N. Y. B'y loan	107¾	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Illinois War Loan	101¼
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	65½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1878	99	Tennessee new bds	62⅞
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	90	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	Virginia 6s, n. b	42
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	Georgia 7s, new bonds	83½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	North Carolina 6s	62
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	100	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	53
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	North Car. 6s, n. bds	53
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	Missouri 6s	96½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	84
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri Pacific R. is	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101¼	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Mechanics B'k Ass.	108
Manhattan	136	Ocean	110
Merchants'	116	American Exchange	112½
Mechanics'	120	Bank of the Repub	109
Union	112	Hanover	109
America	140	Irving	105½
City	200	Metropolitan	130
Tradesmen's	133	Nassau	103½
Fulton	150	Continental	105
Greenwich	161	St. Nicholas	104
National	108	Commonwealth	107
Seventh Ward	110	Central National	104
State of New-York	105	First National	202
Commerce	117	Fourth National	106½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	92	Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	116	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65
Erie 1st M., Ex	101	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	95
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104½	Gal. & Chi. extended	100
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100½	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Chi. & R. I. con. iss	93¾
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F	103
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	102¼
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	88
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94	Cleve. & P. 4th M	73½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81½	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M	102⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75½	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	88
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	86½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	77
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Exten. B.	84	Jol. & Chi. 1st M	103
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	85	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	60

NEW-YORK CENTRAL—GENERAL ACCOUNT.

	1867. Sept. 30.	1866. Sept. 30.
Capital of 1866	$24,801,000	$24,801,000
Added Athens Branch	2,000,000	...
Added by Conversion Bonds	1,736,000	...
Present Capital	$28,537,000	$24,801,000
Surplus Income	4,727,836	4,467,928
Funded Debt	12,069,820	14,095,804
September Expenses	278,789	388,2[illegible]4
Allowed for Accrued Interest, &c.	410,090	426,887
Total	$46,023,535	$44,119,903
Road and Equipment	$34,594,406	$34,153,911
*Premiums of 1853	6,266,955	6,527,439
Athens Branch	2,000,000	...
Cost to date	$42,861,361	$40,661,350
State Line Stock	$542,300	$542,300
Bridge and other Stocks	938,678	928,582
Cash in Bank and Agents	672,607	551,929
Fuel and Supplies	7[illegible]9,776	1,192,948
Bills Recievable, &c	248,913	242,844
Total	$46,023,535	$44,119,903

*Reduced from $9,000,000 by Annual Sinking Fund.

The net income to the Stock the present year is 7¼ ₱ cent. on $28,537,000. Last year it was 7.80 ₱ cent. on $24,801,000. The present Surplus Income is, according to the Balance Sheet, $4,728,436; but in the item of State Line Stock, valued at $100 ₱ share, original cost, in place of $250 ₱ share, its present par, (market value $290 ₱ share,) there is a further surplus of nearly a million of dollars. A further sum also of $1,000,000 appears in the invoice value of the stock of Fuel and Supplies, in excess of the sum charged in the General Account. And the still larger sum of $2,733,045 belongs to the Sinking Fund, for future division to the Stockholders, if deemed proper to bring the Capital up to represent the present actual enhanced value and enlarged traffic capacity of the Road and its Equipment, and Station property and other Real Estate.

Exclusive of the Athens Branch, recently acquired, the whole estate of the New-York Central was represented, ten years ago and on the present account, as follows:

	Capital.	Bonds.	Total.
Sept. 30, 1857	$24,136,660	$14,631,573	$38,768,233
Sept. 30, 1867*	26,537,000	12,069,820	38,606,820
Gross Traffic of 1857			$8,027,251
Gross Traffic of 1866*			14,296,785

*Before Athens purchase.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $918,280. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	100	$27,188	314	$110,888	245	$86,102
Man. of Cotton	138	38,377	642	165,251	74	24,807
Man. of Silk	134	109,451	71	81,860	34	36,795
Man. of Flax	248	5,485	676	174,361	323	79,451
Miscellaneous	247	85,698	179	72,721	1,085	17,996
Total	867	$313,199	1,882	$605,081	1,711	$245,251
		605,081				313,199
Total entered		$918,280	Total marketed			$558,450

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $707,204 06; total payments, $225,094 10; total balance, $105,051,199 96; the receipts include for Customs, $198,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $354,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 13.

116th-st., n. s., 175 e. 10th-av., (9 lots,) 100x225	$10,500
Rivington-st., s. s., 25 e. Clinton-st., 25x65.6	7,000
84th-st., n. s., 100 e. 12th-av., (4 lots,) 100x100	8,000
85th-st., s. s., 180 e. 12th-av., (4 lots,) 25x60	5,000
Houston-st., s. s., 18 e. Suffolk-st., 74.10x80.2	27,500
Houston-st., s. s., 56 e. Suffolk-st., 18.10x61.7	7,300
57th-st., s. s., 100 e. Lexington-av., 18.9x100.5	6,100
S. E. cor. Lexington-av. and 59th-st., 20.5x82	22,000
N. cor. 7th-av. and 53d-st., 25.1x100	8,250
129th-st., n. s., 315 e. 4th-av., 50x99.11	4,500
33d-st., s. s., 16 w. 2d-av., 74x16.8	10,000
48th-st., n. s., 343 w. 6th-av., 18.9x100	14,000
87th-st., n. s., 125 w. 6th-av., (2 lots) 50x98.5	11,000
47th-st., n. s., 200 e. 5th-av., 25x96.2	15,000
9th-av., e. s., 79 n. 25th-st., 19.9x125	2,500
7th-st., s. s., 275 e. 2d-av., 25x99.10	16,500

Leases Recorded.

No. 52 Spring-st., 5 years	$1,000 yearly.
No. 648 Broadway, (rear) 10 years	300 yearly.
No. 648 Broadway, (dwelling) 11 years 3 mos.	1,600 yearly.
No. 53 Grand-st., 10 years 4 months	1,800 yearly.

BROOKLYN, DEC. 13.

Sackett-st., n. s., cor. Nevins-st., 100x100	5,000
Bergen-st., 100 e. Schenck-av., 50x107	600
Myrtle-av., s. s., 205 w. Canton-st., 19x80	3,000
Tenth-av., n. w. cor. Tenth-st., 100x91	4,050
Dupont-st., s. s., 200 w. Union-av., 25x100	925
Pacific-st., n. s., 200 e. Hoyt-st., 30 ft	2,100
Carroll-st., s. w. s., 176 s. e. Bond-st., 1 lot	13,000
S. W. cor. Fulton and Schenectady avs., 50x100	18,000
Barbery-st., w. s., 1.5 n. Liberty-av., 25x100	575
S. E. cor. Liberty-st. and Shepard av., 65x100	500
Scholes-st. s. s., 100 e. Ewen-st., 25x100	2,000
N. W. cor. North-st. and F-st., 100x100	2,742
Lafayette-av., s. s., 58 w. Washington-av., 19x51	7,750
South Second-st., s. s., 178 e. Fourth-st., 95x115	1,000
Dupont-st., s. s., 200 e. Liberty-st., 125x200	25,000
Hopkins-st., s. s., 125 e. Marcy-av., 13.9x100	22,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The National Trust Company of the City of New-York, at No. 336 Broadway, capital one million dollars, DARIUS R. MANGUM, President, receives deposits of money in large or small amounts, and *allows four per cent. interest* on daily balances, *subject to check at sight, and five per cent. on special deposits for six months or longer.* The capital is divided among over five hundred shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. The Company will make loans from its Deposits and Trust Funds on Government Securities, State Stocks and City Stocks of this State; but it is not permitted to DISCOUNT or deal IN COMMERCIAL OR BUSINESS paper, and by its charter no loans can be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee, officer or employe of the Company.

Individuals, firms and corporations can keep accounts in this institution, with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS.
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	1,618	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	750	Pork, bbls	135
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	624
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	61
Corn, bushels	4,000	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	10
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	132
Oats, bushels	....	Petroleum, bbls	913

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quite dull at 40c.@41c. for yellow, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been salable and steady, including Common Hard at $10 50@$11 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive yet steady, including Adamantine light weights, within a range of from 20c.@24c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in less demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been inactive at full prices, including Liverpool Orrel at $14 50@$15; do. Cannel, gas and house, at $15@$19 ₱ 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6@$7 50, from yard, ₱ 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been partially neglected and nearly nominal in price, including Java, at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market has been rather more active to-day. The export inquiry has improved a little. There has been a moderate spinning and increased speculative call. Pences have shown decidedly more firmness. At the close the tendency was rather in favor of sellers, who were not disposed to press sales at the going rates. Indeed, the offerings all through the day have been comparatively light. The aggregate sales were 2,636 bales, including 1,178 bales to shippers, 570 bales to spinners, and 388 bales to speculators, against receipts of 2,427 bales. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting in their weekly circular the following as the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	14¼	14½	14¾
Good Ordinary	14¾	15	15¼
Low Middling	15¼	15½	15¾
Middling	15¾	15⅝	16¼@16½
Good Middling	17½	18	18½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	21,032
Receipts last week	25,333
Receipts preceding week	22,232
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	181,947
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	636,920
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	97,748
Exports since Jan. 1	409,913
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	49,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	547,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	254,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	235,000

FEATHERS—Continue in slack demand at 82½c.@90c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FISH—Have been in very light demand, including Dry Cod $4 50@$6 for Bank and George's, ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14 50@$16 50; No. 2 do., $11 50@$12 25; No. 3 do., $10@$10 50, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been unsettled to-day. Genuine extra State brands have been in light supply and much needed by purchasers having maturing short contracts to provide for. Most other descriptions have been sparingly sought after and quoted easier in price. Some holders of so-called Extra State and of low grades of Western were forcing sales, which tended to depress and disturb values. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 50@$10 40; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 70@$10 70 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 70@10 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@15 50

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 300 bbls., at $9 90@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 40@$9 40 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal has been quiet to-day at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl., sales 170 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 450 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $4 10@$4 50, as extremes, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The demand has been limited since our last for nearly all kinds, including layer Raisins at $3 90@$4, currency, ₱ box; Currants at 12½c.@12¾c.; Almonds at 20c.@37c.; Shelled do., at 36c.@37c., and Brazil Nuts at 6c.@8c.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been very quiet at about former prices.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and depressed in price. Sales, since our last, have been confined to 21,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 78, No. 1 Spring (a small lot from store) at $2 37; No. 2 Spring, part at $2 30 ₱ bushel. Corn has attracted more attention, closing a shade higher. Sales have been reported of 47,500 bushels at $1 35@$1 37 for old mixed Western, in store; $1 37@$1 39 for do., afloat, the latter for very choice; $1 35@$1 38 for new mixed Western; $1 20@$1 40 for new and old Yellow and White Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been held above the views of buyers, and have been quite dull. Oats have been in more active speculative request at 83½c.@85c. for Western, in store, the latter rate, buyers' option, all December; and 86c.@86½c. for do., afloat, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull since our last, at irregular prices.

HAY—North River has been in moderate request at 90c.@$1 for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive and heavy, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 45c.@65c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 25c.@40c.; good to prime, 45c.@50c.; choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Eastern, common to fair, 30c.@45c.; prime to choice, 50c.@60c. Wisconsins choice to fancy, 55c.@65c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c., prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 20c.@50c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 50c.@60c.; Bavarians, 55c.@65c.; Belgians, 45c.@50c., ₱ lb. The week's business Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "The extreme depression which characterized the trade last week still continues. Buyers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market, and no concessions on the part of holders seem to influence the former to extend their transactions beyond their actual immediate requirements, which is now reduced to a point below that of any corresponding season within the memory of our oldest dealers. Holders in consequence are becoming much alarmed, and now show great anxiety to realize at almost any sacrifice. Our predictions that large arrivals of Foreign Hops would bring about this state of affairs, could not possibly be more fully verified, and in this connection it will be seen by our revised quotations that the decline has been greater on common American Hops than on Foreign, which is further proof of the correctness of the advice we have given growers from time to time, to sell on an active market, and not hold for higher prices. We cannot conceive why it should have required any forethought on the part of growers to know what course the market would be likely to take if flooded with Foreign Hops, and to such growers it probably will remain no longer a question as to what course they had best pursue in the event of a reaction in the trade. Imports for the week, 485 bales, being the largest of the season. *Foreign Markets*—Not the slightest improvement was observable in the London market up to the 1st of December, and never was the trade known to be in a worse state. Literally nothing was doing, and prices were daily declining. A further fall of 10s. ₱ cwt. in English Hops is reported, and such was the pressure of foreign Hops upon the London market, that they were cheaper there than on the Continent. London brewers are only slightly stocked, but it was thought with continued large arrivals from the Continent, and the strong desire shown by English growers to clean out, brewers would have only to continue their practice of purchasing from hand to mouth in order to force a still further decline in prices, and in fact to obtain the article at their own value, and on their own terms. The imports into London for week ending Saturday, Nov. 30, were 6,806 bales. Continental markets are reported firmer.

HIDES—Have been in light demand at drooping rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been in moderate request at $3 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been in light demand, yet steady, as previously quoted.

LIME—Rockland has been inactive at $1 50 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been very quiet since our last, including Ingot Copper at 21½c.@22½c. ₱ lb; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $40@$41; Scotch Pig, $37@$39; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 75, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅛c.@6½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 23½c.@24c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@26½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and depressed, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 33c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04 ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been slow of sale at $50@$56 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited request, at 16½c.@16¾c. for Crude; 10c.@10½c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c.@27c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@46c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather more freely offered and purchased, to-day, at reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $21 25@$21 37, closing at $21 25, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue very dull at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 100 pkgs. Bacon is quite heavy; 150 boxes Cumberland Cut sold at 10½c. ₱ lb., from the dock. Lard has been quite dull to-day; sales have been reported since our last of only 370 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13½c., and small lots of very choice at 13¾c.@13½c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are in light supply and less demand at 9½c.@10c. for City, ₱ lb. Beef is in slack request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $35@$38 50 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue in slack demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 140 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in light demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	36 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb	15½ @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb	15½ @16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been quite dull at $8 75@$9 50 for Carolina ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in light demand, including Turk's Island at 48c.@50c. by the cargo, ₱ bushel; Ne Plus Ultra, $3 25 ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at 9¾c.@10c. for Crude, and 14½c.@15c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have been very quiet and irregular, including Clover at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax, $2 37@$2 50; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2@$2 05, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Continues inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for Drop and Buck, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been inactive, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue very dull and unsettled in price.

SUGARS—Have favored buyers, but have been inactive. Sales since our last 325 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10½c.@13c., and 1,650 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 10¾@11c.; 25,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c.; 46,500 lbs. Grease at 7½@9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at unchanged quotations.

TOBACCO—Has been in light request at unaltered rates, including *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 6c.@6½c.; Good Lugs, 6½c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@15c.; Good Leaf, 13c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 15½c.@20c.; Selections, 18c.@23c. *Seedleaf* as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers 7c.@10c. for old and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old and 25c.@38c. for new; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old and 25c.@50c. for new; New-York State fillers, 3½c.@5c. for old and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 3c.@3½c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; average lots, 5c.@10c. for old and 9c.@16c. for new: wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old and 15c.@40c. for new. *Manufactured*, as follows: Black Work—Common 30c.@35c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@50c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c., tax paid; Good, 50c.@26c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good, 18c.@20c., in bond; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine 75c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull at irregular prices.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 1,000 bales Cotton, chiefly at ½d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 22,000 bushels Corn, by sail, at 5¾d. ₱ bushel; also by steamer, 250 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 550 boxes Bacon at 45s., and 1,300 boxes Cheese, at 50s. ₱ ton. For other ports nothing really new.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TOWN AND COUNTRY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Ringgold, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
UNE CORNEILLA QUE ABAT DES NOIX and LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE this afternoon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EMILY WAREAM and JUMBO JUM, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

LYRIC HALL,
No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
SUNDAY EVENING—THEODORE THOMAS' GRAND POPULAR CONCERT.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

An attempt was made, yesterday, to release from Clerkenwell Prison a Fenian named Burke, who is confined there. A quantity of powder was exploded under the wall, and one side of the wall blown down. Three buildings near by were thrown down, and several persons were injured. The attempt at rescue was a failure.

An insurrection in Naples is apprehended by the Italian Government.

It is reported that Napoleon contemplates dissolving the present Corps Legislatif, and calling a new election in January.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Havre, arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to the Purser for late foreign papers.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions and memorials were presented relative to Indian affairs, impartial suffrage, the cotton tax, the imprisonment of American citizens in Great Britain, &c., all of which were referred to appropriate committees. The Committee on Territories reported a bill relative to affairs in Utah. Among other things it provides that marriages shall only be solemnized by regularly elected and qualified law officers or regularly ordained ministers of the Gospel. Polygamy is positively prohibited, and marriages within certain degrees of consanguinity are declared incestuous and void, and persons entering into such marriages to be liable to severe penalties. The bill exempting cotton from taxes was called up, and after a brief debate its further consideration postponed until Monday. The House bill giving to the families of deceased soldiers the bounties to which such soldiers were entitled at the time of their death was passed. The House resolution providing for an adjournment of both Houses from the 20th inst. to Jan. 6, was passed after some debate. The bill to raise the value of legal-tender notes to par was taken up, when Mr. Corbett read a lengthy speech in opposition to it, after which the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance. After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, a petition from the Society of Friends was presented praying for peace with the Indians and for the passage of just laws for their protection. Several bills and resolutions were presented and referred, after which the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Debate upon the late impeachment project occupied the time until 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday the Committee appointed to consult with the city officers of Albany relative to suitable rooms for holding the sessions of the Convention after the Legislature assembles, reported in favor of accepting the Common Council Chamber, which had been tendered free of expense. The consideration of the report was postponed until Wednesday, and a committee of five was appointed to ascertain what accommodations can be procured in the City of New-York or elsewhere, free of expense, for the sessions after the first day of January next. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary was resumed in Committee of the Whole, the question being on the organization of the Supreme Court. A section was adopted providing for the division of the State into four judicial departments, and each department into two districts, the County of New-York to form one district. It also provides for the appointment of thirty-four justices, ten for the New-York District. Another section, providing for holding the terms of court was also adopted, after which a recess until evening was taken. At the evening session the debate on the Judiciary was continued, and a selection in reference to the time and places for holding Terms of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court was adopted, after which the Convention adjourned.

Yesterday, overhead was clear, but underfoot travel of all kinds in the City, sleighing only excepted, was much obstructed. The wind, although much moderated, blew severely, whirling the light-lying snow through the streets and over them as it was swept from the house-tops. The thermometer at Cental Park indicated but 5 degrees above zero at 8 A. M. The mails and trains, out and in, were delayed, and, owing to this and other kindred obstacles, business was much embarrassed. The best possible was done with the street cars, but this was far from meeting the requirements of passengers. The ferry-boats made good time throughout the day.

A daring robbery was committed in broad daylight, yesterday, at the corner of Wall and William streets. L. W. Kingsley, a clerk in the Bank of New-York, was robbed of a satchel containing $3,500,000 in certified checks and $500 in bank bills and mutilated currency. The highwaymen, after seizing the satchel, did not wait to be identified; they jumped into a sleigh and rode rapidly away.

Yesterday, at the Supreme Court (Brooklyn) General Term, the cases of Heister *vs.* The Metropolitan Board of Health, and *vice versa*, were heard. The question involved was the right of the Board of Health to control in any way the business of slaughtering in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The Justices reserved their decision.

The Special Committee of the Board of City Canvassers, to whom was referred a protest against the counting of votes for Councilmen, yesterday reported that neither they nor the Board of Canvassers have anything to do with the matter. No action has yet been taken on the report.

Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas J. Sharp, otherwise known as Sharpley, who was killed Wednesday afternoon in front of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, Twenty-fourth-street. The jury found that his death was caused by Edwin Kelly, who shot him.

A long calendar was disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett. Philip Monahan pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was generally on a restricted scale yesterday. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Pork were lower. Corn, Oats and Cotton closed more firmly. The Freight engagements were limited.

In the line of Family Marketing a very light business was transacted. Dealers complained of the very slim run of custom through the forenoon. Supplies of Meats and Vegetables were fair. Potatoes were quoted a trifle higher. A lighter offering of Fish, and rather firmer prices for it, were noted. Eggs were a shade dearer. Butter and Cheese about steady. On the whole, the changes in values, outside the Fish line, were not important.

The Southern Bourbons.

Mr. Ex-Senator Hunter has enjoyed the reputation of a quiet, sensible, clear-headed and withal moderate politician. He has ranked among those of the Southerners who were dragged into secession against their judgment, and who to the last hoped for the peaceable but conditional restoration of the South to the Union. His pardon by the President, a few months ago, therefore excited none but friendly remark even from his political opponents. It was felt that a man endowed with his talent and amiability of character, with views habitually temperate, and an influence resulting from long and faithful service of his State, might be relied upon to coöperate with the administration of the law in moulding the opinion of Virginia, and adapting it to the circumstances of the time.

The speech which Mr. Hunter is reported to have delivered in Richmond on Thursday, in connection with the Conservative Convention, tends to disturb these pleasant anticipations. It shows that Mr. Hunter belongs to the Bourbon family, and, clinging to the traditions of his old party and his State, fails to realize the changes wrought by the war. He forgets that the Hampton Roads conference produced no result, and that the reconstruction he denounces is the product of an authority acquired by war, as one of the consequences of the obstinacy which he helped to cultivate. Had his interview with Mr. Lincoln been followed by an acceptance of the terms which the National Government was then prepared to concede, Virginia, as represented by Mr. Hunter's friends, might have rightfully claimed adherence to the compact. The fact that Congress legislates by virtue of conquest, not of negotiation or bargain, entirely changes the case. And when he protests in the name of State rights, and pleads for white supremacy, under cover of the State will, he mistakes the position of affairs, and urges considerations which have lost their efficacy.

Mr. Hunter might or might not prefer military rule to the Government that will grow up under reconstruction. That is a matter of taste, and the gentleman is entitled to his opinion in regard to it. But the alternative is not available. The country will not permit military rule except as an expedient, bridging the chasm between the chaos which followed the war and the order which will reign in a restored Union. The only choice left to Mr. Hunter is, then, acceptance of the law as the creation of a power against which it is folly to kick, or resistance, involving the forfeiture of the influence he might otherwise have exerted in respect of revision and amendment.

The latter course is that which Mr. Hunter has chosen, and the grounds on which he attempts to vindicate it show how completely he misapprehends the situation. Some of his points, while well suited to the latitude in which he spoke, reveal more of prejudice than of truth or candor. From his condemnation of "negro rule," and his declaration that the principle of political equality on which reconstruction rests is "the highest crime in nature," the inference might fairly be, that negro enfranchisement and white disfranchisement have gone together. His argument is hallow, his fear fallacious, except on the supposition that the law enacts negro supremacy. Only from this point of view are the classes of Hayti and Jamaica, which he is alleged to have cited "as results of negro rule," at all suggestive or appropriate. But the supposed analogy does not exist. Between the state of things in Hayti and that which exists in Virginia, no parrallel can be found. For though the Virginia freedmen are enfranchised, all but an insignificant fraction of the Virginia whites retain the franchise. And as the latter outnumber the former, with the advantages of intelligent organization and the manifold influences of property on their side, it is clear that unless they throw away their opportunities, "negro rule" in Virginia need not necessarily be a very stern reality. If it is, it will be because the white majority, by sheer inaction, the result of unpardonable pride, allow the contest to go against them by default.

This policy of the malcontents, indeed, is a blunder throughout. A manly remonstrance against the more extreme features of the reconstruction scheme, would come with propriety and effect from persons honestly desirous of profiting by the opportunities afforded them. Their arguments in favor of imposing qualifications upon negro suffrage, and of restraining extravagances into which the Conventions may run, would be entitled to consideration if accompanied by evidence of a desire to coöperate with Congress in the work of reorganization. The action of the Alabama Convention and the promised measure of Senator Wilson sufficiently prove the existence of a disposition to recognize this spirit, and to recompense promptly services of this character. But Mr. Hunter, and such as he, forfeit claims to attention by their dogged refusal to yield a single point. They deny the authority of Congress and denounce its work. They insist that, notwithstanding the war and emancipation, the doctrine that "this is a white man's Government" shall be scrupulously adhered to. They do not object merely to universal negro suffrage; they denounce any scheme for conferring suffrage on blacks as "the highest crime against nature." What can be done with a few political leaders of this stamp? What parley can be held with men who talk as though they were still negotiating in Hampton Roads, with the fate of battle yet undetermined? The tone they have adopted, the tactics they employ, can but have the effect of neutralizing any effort they make toward the amelioration of the law. Having resolved to stand aside, or to interfere only for the purpose of obstruction, their influence over the shape of reconstruction will necessarily be small. It will go on in spite of them, and will be finally revised by Congress without reference to their protests or their prophecies.

St. Thomas.

There will unquestionably be a determined effort in Congress to defeat the execution of the treaty which Mr. Seward has negotiated with Denmark for the cession to this country of the West India Islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

The treaty is at this time before the Senate; and we anticipate its ratification by that body, when it will practically be effected, according to the terms laid down in the Constitution for the ratification of treaties with foreign Powers. But it will subsequently come before the House, as the Russian treaty is now before it, in regard to the sum necessary to be voted for carrying out its provisions.

Several members have already broken ground on the general subject, and one or more resolutions have been introduced in reference to it. On the second day of the session, Washburn, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution, which was immediately adopted by a large majority, declaring that any further purchases of territory are inexpedient, and that this House will hold itself under no obligation to vote money to pay for any such purchases unless there is greater necessity for the same than now exists. The gentleman said that he meant, by this, to give notice to Denmark and all the world that the House would not feel itself bound to pay for any more territory. He brought the question up again the other day, when he made a speech against the acquisition either of St. Thomas or Alaska, and declared that he would vote against the payment of the purchase money in both cases. The only point he made, and the only objection he urged to the acquisition, was that St. Thomas is perfectly worthless in itself, and worthless to this country.

Now, so far as this astounding argument is concerned, we require something more than mere statements which are opposed to all that is known on the subject, and to the superabundant evidence of American naval officers, travelers, traders and writers—not to mention the personal observation of the negotiator of the treaty, who made a visit to the island some four years ago.

It is not far to St. Thomas, and the means of communication with it are frequent and easy; and if all the other documents on the subject which will be laid before Congress, especially the splendid report of Admiral Porter, are insufficient to convince the House of the value of the acquisition, we would suggest the appointment of an Investigating Committee to visit the island, examine into its commercial and naval value, and report as to the propriety of voting the means to carry out the treaty. We suggest that Mr. Washburn be made Chairman of the Committee, and that the Government place a naval vessel at their disposal, and furnish it with abundant supplies. Congress appoints Investigating Committees, now-a-days, on every conceivable subject, and we should judge, by their popularity with members, and by the opportunities they furnish for acquiring knowledge, that this suggestion in regard to St. Thomas will be carried out at once. Let everything about it be investigated—its hurricanes and earthquakes, as well as its ports, harbors and geographical relations. We have no fear whatever of the result. If the Committee do not report unanimously for its immediate acquisition, then we will be willing to listen to Mr. Washburn's speeches against it. They will at least be more intelligent than they are now. And we hope that before starting out, he will glance over Admiral Porter's enthusiastic and brilliant report on the subject, which he will discover in another column of the Times. Admiral Porter, as well as Mr. Seward, has been there.

The Bankrupt Notices.

From the Tribune.

The order of Mr. Justice Blatchford, directing the bankrupt notices to be published in a couple of favorite papers, has attracted some attention. We thought this business was monopolized by the City Courts, who give all their patronage to the concern called the *Transcript*, which nobody reads, and to an obscure weekly, now and then, of which nobody has, possibly, ever heard. They make a good deal of money, it is said, by this process. In the case of bankruptcies, however, we think that the interests of the community demand that the spirit of the law should be carried out; that the notices should be published in papers having a large circulation, and that the Register should be allowed to decide this matter. It is too obvious for remark that the smaller the circle to which the notice is brought the greater the chance for a dishonest bankrupt to procure a fraudulent discharge; and it is these fraudulent discharges that constitute the sole argument of all who honestly oppose the continuance of the law. It is possible that the interests of the bankruptcy practice are of less consequence to Mr. Justice Blatchford than those of the creatures and followers of Mr. Seward. Upon this hypothesis we can understand his recent order; but without it, it is wholly inexplicable."

This outbreak of wrath is due to the fact that Mr. Justice Blatchford has issued an order directing the Bankrupt notices in question to be published in the Times and the *Commercial Advertiser*. Hitherto they have been published in the *Tribune*.

"Orator Puff had two tones to his voice." The *Tribune* has two moods in its discussion of its own business affairs. It habitually plays either the bully or the sneak. When it is "touting" for crumbs of patronage, nothing can exceed the bombast of its braggadocio. No other paper has anything like its circulation, its enormous public patronage or its general grandeur and magnificence! But every now and then it makes an exhibit of its poverty, as Lazarus did of his sores, to excite public commiseration and get a "lick" from some dog hungrier than itself; and this is always followed by a lamentable howl over the fact that its lack of cash is due solely and exclusively to its excess of virtue. "If we were only a little more wicked," whines the *Tribune* on such occasions, "if we only pandered a little more to the rum interest, or the lottery interest, or the interest of the devil in general, we might make as much money as some of our neighbors!" Yet we never heard of its refusing an advertisement of any sort that was ever brought to its counter,—nor did we ever hear of its discontinuing any branch of business, whatever its character, so long as it paid expenses.

Besides these periodical exhibitions, we are treated to semi-occasional exhibitions of the feeling with which it witnesses the spectacle of business going elsewhere which it wants for itself. We had one such some years ago when the Bank advertising was sent to the Times;—and when it finally succeeded in getting it away from us and into its own columns, we do not remember that the Times either whined under the deprivation, or vilified the Bank Superintendent for his action in the matter. When it took $4,000 out of the treasury of the State Republican Committee for publishing notices of meetings in remote corners of the State, where the notices never would be seen till after the meetings were over, we are not aware that we made any complaint, either of the Committee or of the enterprising organ of Republican principles itself. And when, after collecting its little bill of $20,000 or thereabouts for Corporation advertising, it turned round and denounced the Board of Audit and its members, before whom some of its neighbors had claims for service pending, as swindlers and thieves, we made no complaint of the award it had secured, or of its evident effort to prevent awards to anybody else. And now it seems that Judge Blatchford has incurred its righteous indignation by directing the publication of the Bankrupt notices in the Times and an evening paper.

We have had nothing whatever to do with this matter. We have never made application for this or any other official advertising. We understand from very good authority that it was given to the Times because its prices were considered more reasonable than those which the *Tribune* had seen fit to charge. The notices will receive in the Times a larger circulation than they could in the daily edition of the *Tribune*, and at what the Judge considers a less onerous charge than the *Tribune* was inclined to make.

Still we care nothing about it, and if the *Tribune* can either bully or coax Mr. Justice Blatchford into sending them back to its columns, it will be quite welcome to them so far as we are concerned.

An Awful Scheme.

We must again object to the repeated efforts in Congress to discriminate against the white race, as being a very objectionable phase of these obnoxious "discriminations regarding color" about which we hear so much.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, has now brought up a scheme "to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the diplomatic and consular representatives of the Government to Hayti, Liberia and other parts of Africa shall be selected from citizens of African descent." Now, instead of positively requiring that these diplomatic agents of the Government "*shall be*" black, we suggest that the phrase be altered so that it will read that they "*may be*" black. For, why have discriminations against the white man, and in favor of negroes, in any case? As a black man, by virtue of his citizenship and his equality before the law, is liable to any diplomatic appointment, to any place or country, why should there also be a special reservation in his favor, securing him all the consular and diplomatic positions in Hayti, Liberia and the entire continent of Africa, including, of course, Egypt, Abyssinia, Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Tripoli, and other important countries —not to speak of Guinea, Senegambia, and Mozambique. Why should white American citizens of Puritan descent, be debarred the opportunity of ever representing their country before any of these Governments, or at any of the consular ports of these regions? The whole thing is an outrage on the poor whites, and should by no means be perpetrated.

Then again we deprecate the passage of the bill because of the danger that it will lead to further discrimination in the matter of race. If all Africa and the West Indies are to be surrendered to *black* office-seekers, we shall next look for the introduction of a bill securing all Europe exclusively to *white* office-seekers. And in that case, what would Mr. Sumner do, and what would Wendell Phillips say, and how would the *Tribune* feel, and what would the Freedmen think, and where would the Government go to, and when should we hear the last of it? This, again might be followed by a law providing that all our representatives to China should be selected from our Chinese fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast. And we should not be surprised to see this, in its turn, followed by a law providing that all our representatives to India should be taken from that ill-used class of Americans known as "Indians not taxed;" for if an Indian is not the proper sort of a man to represent us in India, how does a negro happen to be the fit person to represent us in Egypt? And so, if Mr. Maynard is allowed to commence this sort of thing in Congress, it may go on till the white, black, red and yellow races that inhabit our unhappy country shall be utterly unable to tell what o'clock it is at any time of day.

State Courts and the Bankrupt Law.

We believe it is conceded by everyone that the number of applications to be discharged under the Bankrupt act has by no means equaled what was expected. The act has, however, led to compromises in very many cases, where no proceedings under it have been taken, and in all those cases doubtless the beneficent purpose of the law has been accomplished. But the number of interesting and complicated legal questions to which the act has given rise was by no means overestimated, and the field of these questions is continually opening more widely.

One very important question which has yet to be settled, is as to the effect of bankruptcy proceedings upon legal proceedings pending against the bankrupt when he makes his application under the Bankrupt law. This question, as will be easily seen, is a multifarious one. One creditor may have simply a suit against the bankrupt, another may have judgment, another may have an execution and a levy under it, and yet another may have a judgment secured on appeal. Are all these creditors to be brought to the same level, and all to the level of the other creditors who have no security whatever? Are the State courts and their judgments to be set aside as of no account? These are questions which will be apt to receive very different answers before they are finally determined. We understand that one District Court of the United States has already decided that the bankruptcy proceedings wipe away all State Court suits, judgments, executions and all, while the District Court in Brooklyn has held that where a creditor had obtained a judgment on which he had issued an execution and levied on the debtor's property before the debtor's application was filed, is to be protected. That point is held in a case which we publish this morning. Another point is spoken of, but not decided, which is quite likely to call out a sharp contest before it is finally settled, which is, whether a Sheriff who has levied has the right to keep possession of the property, or whether the Courts of the United States have the power to take it out of his hands. There are decisions of the Supreme Court which hold that the State Courts are so foreign a jurisdiction to the Federal Courts that an officer who holds property under process of the former, cannot be interfered with under process issuing out of the latter. But those decisions were not under the Bankrupt act, and that may be held to give a more extended authority. If it does not, it is difficult to see how a creditor who has got a levy can be interfered with.

In this case the Court directs the assignee in bankruptcy to take the property out of the Sheriff's hands, but as the opinion states that it is not objected to by the creditor who holds the levy, the question of power is not discussed. Whenever it becomes necessary to discuss it, it may also become necessary to discuss the question of what is to be done in case of a conflict between the State and Federal officers. In that case we may have the old State sovereignty contest renewed in a different shape.

MINOR TOPICS.

Comic or satirical resolutions are in order in Congress. Mr. Getz had one inquiring whether Massachusetts and Pennsylvania did not need reconstruction, as Boston and Pittsburgh had chosen Democratic Mayors. We do not know how it is with the Mayor-elect of Pittsburgh, but Mr. Shurtleff, of Boston, was a War Democrat; he gave his two sons to the Union army, and the elder fell dead on one of the first fields of Virginia. We doubt whether he will feel complimented by Mr. Getz's implied parallelism between his own record and that of the secession Mayors of such cities as Mobile and Charleston, which have "needed reconstruction."

When once countenance is given, in any way, to the idea of repudiation, it will break out in all sorts of places. The Butler-Pendleton scheme was followed on Thursday by the resolution which Mr. Cary, of Ohio, introduced into the House, declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury should not provide for the immediate payment of the seven millions of bonds issued under the act of 1847, or of the eight millions issued under the act of 1848, but that their payment should be postponed until coin and legal-tender notes shall have the same commercial value. The first-named of these bonds are due on the 31st of this month, and the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to pay out the seven millions of gold at that date. The bonds were negotiated, and the money borrowed by the Government on the express condition that they should be liquidated within the time specified, and yet Mr. Cary deliberately proposes the repudiation of this contract on the eve of its execution. He proposes to postpone the payment till coin and greenbacks shall have the same value—which, under his system of finance, will not be before the Greek Kalends. The proposition is dishonorable and disgraceful.

Why did Gen. Butler object to the introduction of a resolution into the House calling for information as to the expenses of the impeachment investigation? The facts are certainly of interest to the country, and, as they are certain to come out before long, they might as well be published at once. Is it true that the farce, including the printing, will cost something like half a million of dollars?

We do not see any objection to the resolution which Mr. Spaulding has brought before the House, declaring that while the treaty-making power remains where the Constitution has left it, yet, "when a treaty stipulates regulations on any of the subjects submitted by the Constitution to the power of Congress, it must depend for its execution as to such stipulations on law or laws to be passed by Congress, according to its sound discretion." This of course refers to the power of the House of Representatives in the matter of voting supplies for all purposes, or refusing them for any purpose; and its bearing is in regard to future treaties for the acquisition of territory, such as are now before Congress. While we consider Mr. Seward's treaties and purchases as eminently fortunate in all respects, yet it is not hard to conceive of others quite different in character. And that future negotiators may understand that in all cases where the expenditure of the public funds is involved, the House will exercise its Constitutional prerogative, we regard this treaty as necessary. If the point is understood by all parties, it will cause no trouble, but may save us a good deal, as well as some bad bargains.

No one could have encountered the fierce, whirling storm of the last two days and subsequently entered upon the enjoyment of home comforts, without thinking pitifully of the wretched poor and their sufferings. Many may not have noticed, and therefore we recall and make especial mention of the note published in the Times yesterday, by Mr. Halliday, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry. While asking the attention of the charitable to the thousands of unemployed and poverty-stricken men and women and the bare-footed children who must beg for the necessities of existence through this Winter, he deprecates the extensive giving of money without making proper investigation. While, of course, food and clothing can hardly be given to those who do not need them, it is not wise or charitable to give money to those who may not deserve it, and thus really rob those who do. The organization he represents is sustained for the purpose of making just such investigation of distressing cases, and, by sending thither applicants for help, and also means of helpfulness, the benevolent may be sure of what they are doing.

The immigration from Europe this year will be just about as great as last. It is a trifle short of a quarter of a million thus far. There has been neither war nor famine in Europe this year to impel any unusual number of emigrants to this country. And in America, the unusual attractions offered in the opening up of the Southern States to settlers have not been taken advantage of. It could hardly be expected that they would be. The political and social condition of the South is too unsettled to make it appear a very desirable region for immigrants. Still there was a shipload of Germans landed at Charleston, and we observe that the white population of Louisiana has been increased several thousand by immigration from Europe. There is no doubt that in the next few years the rich fields of the South will become very attractive to industrious immigrants. Millions and tens of millions of them might grow fat on its exuberant soil.

The Associated Press said the other day that many Congressmen had prepared highly-elaborated speeches on the Impeachment question which were doomed to remain unspoken because of Mr. Wilson's prompt energy in pressing a vote—though "perhaps they might be made available in Committee of the Whole." How feeble and mistaken an idea of parliamentary resources! Mr. Julian, of Indiana, finding some remarks in a newspaper about the vote of the Indiana delegation, deftly introduces his speech under an indignant "question of privilege." That is number one; the others will doubtless follow in due time, and by modes whose ingenuity will compel the admiration of the country.

On the subject of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, Berthold Seemann and E. Gullen have respectively addressed letters to the London *Athenæum* in advocacy of that project. Mr. Cullen recommends a course from Agla, at the mouth of the Aglatumati River on Caledonia Bay, along which Vasco Nunez de Balboa traveled in his first journey across to the Pacific—a course also pursued by Wager and the English buccaneers in 1680. Seemann speaks of the Bayano, up which river he voyaged in a steamer for 28 miles. On this river the Central American Association of London has a large estate, which could furnish a great amount of material necessary to such an undertaking. Our Congress recently appropriated $40,000 for the expense of surveying that Isthmian pass; but no report of it has apparently been made as yet. No doubt the Panama Railway interferes somewhat with the progress of the canal.

A contemporary is amused at seeing that an "own artist" of one of the weeklies, "drew Plymouth Rock from his imagination as a bare boulder, whereas there is a monument upon it." The truth is that so many "good things" of that sort happen that the illustrated papers would find it hard not to be amusing, even if they aimed to be as serious as tracts. The two chief illustrated papers of New-York had pictures to make you shudder of the submersion of Tortola, which resembled, for destructive effect, Doré's deluge more than anything more hopeful. They depicted the very last stages of the reported immersion, just before the island popped under the sea; and are chiefly wonders how the artist ever got away from being sucked under with the island. The report came afterward—too late for these editions—that the inundation was pretty severe, but the island had not actually disappeared. However, the foreign illustrated papers are also annoyed sometimes in the same way. There was, last Winter, an account in the papers of a "shearing on the ice," somewhere up in Scotland, when Victoria visited the Moors. The London *Illustrated News* promptly came out with a picture of a great sheep-shearing, with plenty of sheep and plenty of sheers, and Her Majesty looking graciously on. The joke was that the "shearing" was only a game, —as we speak of "curling on the ice"—and the only cattle concerned in it were the London, artists and editors, who doubtless felt sheepish enough. Everybody, again, has heard of the Indian officer who submitted a sketch of an action in which he had been engaged to a London illustrated paper, on his arrival in England, and was astonished to find published, the next week, not his own sketch, but that of an imaginary battle as much like the real one as Waterloo. To his remonstrances the editor replied that unhappily the published sketch had been already engraved, he not expecting a *bona fide* one, and that the officer's would come in excellent play for "the very next battle." Fancy is the soul of art, and if for fancy you substitute mere photography it becomes a vastly mechanical business.

Once in a while we do something over here that our more experienced cousins across the water are not ashamed to imitate. The British Home Secretary has announced his intention to introduce into Parliament a bill requiring the infliction of capital punishments to be carried out within prison walls. Mr. Dickens is quoted by English papers as having been the first to suggest this measure in that country. If capital punishments are to continue, the more private mode of their administration is certainly preferable to the public exhibitions which are so demoralizing in England. And, some of our own States might well follow the example of New-York in this regard.

May a man open his wife's private letters? The normal husband will promptly answer, Yes. The right-minded mother of a family will perhaps more decidedly answer yes—with possibly a slight reservation in favor of very, *very* private letters. The Court of Appeals at Louisville says no; and in doing so, it dwells with such fervor upon "the chaste and friendly letters" which a married woman may write and receive, but may not like to show, and in general upon the possibilities of sisterly, matronly, or even Platonic correspondence which do not call for conjugal supervision, that we cannot but think that the normal husband and the loyal *materfamilias* would be silenced, if not convinced by the reasoning. When we come to think of it, perhaps there is a trifle of injustice, even when viewed apart from the woman's rights standpoint, in the inspection under all circumstances by a husband of his wife's private correspondence, when he is hardly disposed to extend the same courtesies to her. At all events, in Kentucky, the writers and readers of "very, *very*" private letters may congratulate themselves on the decision of the State Court. At the same time, we would not advise persons to presume too much, as a rule of practical conduct, on this decision. Husbands do not always carry about volumes of judicial opinions for every-day life, nor do they always respect those opinions when they know them.

Publication of the Bankrupt Notices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

The *Tribune* seems displeased with the recent order of Judge Blatchford, restricting the publication of notices in bankruptcy to the Times and *Commercial*. [illegible]

So far as the profession is concerned the order cannot but be accepted as a needed reform. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed by lawyers at the charges of the *Tribune* for legal publications, as in all instances they have been from 75 to 100 per cent. more than other City papers.

The necessary charges in bankruptcy proceedings render it so expensive as to deprive many of the benefits of the "act." Thus the "order" reducing disbursements operates correspondingly to the advantage of the bankrupt.

Judge Blatchford's administration of the Bankrupt law has been characterized with the benignant spirit of its framers, and I am only giving expression to the general sentiments of the profession in thus alluding to him. Yours, &c.,

EDW. GEBHARD.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Dickens' Readings.

The last reading of Mr. Dickens' first course took place last evening at Steinway Hall. The building was filled to its usual capacity, the few seats that were empty belonging probably to speculators. The selections were the beautiful and touching story of Little Domby and the trial scene from Pickwick. In the latter Mr. Dickens is heard to the best advantage. He depicts the characteristics of the English Bar with remarkable vividness. The character of Sam Weller, too, breaks in on the scene with perfect freshness, and Mr. Dickens evidently experiences a personal pleasure in revealing the traits of this original and often-repeated creation of his mind. In Little Dombey the reception of the distinguished reader was, of course, quiet and attentive. In Pickwick the audience gave vent to its feelings, and applauded and laughed, and cheered with a unanimity which was evidently agreeable to Mr. Dickens. The evening was in every way delightful.

Barnum's Museum.

The Museum, whenever Van Amburgh's Menagerie happens to be its leading attraction, as it is just now, is, without any doubt, the most convenient place of amusement to visit. You can go after breakfast and keep it up till bedtime. You are never too late, nor too early. The animals are always there, and the curtain is always up. The cheapest voyage round the world that one can make is to be piloted through the four quarters of the globe, as mapped out in Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Lord Bateman would never have undertaken his perilous wanderings if he could have studied for days together, the products of "strange countries" in a show of this sort. The traditional, restless boy who would go to sea in spite of his parents' opposition, would have remained quietly at home, if such a zoölogical collection were within reach of his eager eyes. We have no doubt that many a thirst for foreign adventure has been quenched by Van Amburgh. Many a little Crusoe has been saved to his parents, and from a death in the jungle or on the barbarous shore. The menagerie does something more, too. It illustrates the most interesting books in our libraries. It makes Gerard, Reade, Du Chaillu more enteresting. More than that, it is cheaper to see these wild denizens of the jungle and the forest than to read imperfect descriptions of them. The man who would take us to the moon would do no more for the sience of astronomy than Van Amburgh has done for the students of zoölogy, ornitholgy and natural history generally. The simple presence of these curiosities of strange lands tells a volume of adventure. How many weary days of watching, how many hundred leagues of travel, how many still nights of watching, how many dear lives, how much precious blood—has not each of these indifferent, majestic, serious brutes cost? And some of them are so beautiful that all this labor and time, and peril and blood which has been spent, seems only their fair price. Negroes, Chinese, Indians and Arabs have tracked, fought and bound this savage myriad. And the savage gathering has made men pay down in all sorts of currency for its capture, and even now these creatures exact a price for their very existence which no sickly infant's life ever demanded so inexorably. What do these wild brutes think when they look from their respective cages and see each other: the Polar bear who is opposite the Brazilian tiger; the Rocky Mountain grizzly *vis-à-vis* with the African lion; the Australian cockatoo fluttering within the glassy glare of the Indian serpent; his apeship, the "gorilla," beside the Japanese swine! Do they regard each other with curiosity, or indifference, or contempt, we wonder?—and if the latter, which feels the contempt most strongly? Is there any "antagonism of races," any "irrepressible conflict" between the brutes? Of course we do not ask what they think of each other while they are upon exhibition and the gaze of thousands is fixed upon them. Then, doubtless, their nature is artificial; they are before the masses and their purposes are concealed. They pander then to the popular will; the monkey throws somersaults, the bear opens his jaws for peanuts, the lion roars at the touch of the goad and the elephant dances. But in solitude—at night, or upon Sunday, when no one is nigh but the sentinel watchman, who parades the halls of the menagerie—do the beasts consent to overlook him and discuss their brute questions without reserve? We are told that of a Sabbath day the poor Titans walk their narrow prisons and pour out their wild complaints. In those screams do they argue grave questions of nationality, or precedence with each other? and, if so, which keeps the coolest, and which is the best pleader? There is one thing about the creatures of the menagerie: they have each a distinct and describable expression. No matter if it be cunning, or sulkiness, or sloth, or humor, or ferocity, it is there! These creatures tell us their tale therewith as completely as any biographist will tell us with his book. They all seem happy, and look well fed; so well fed, in fact, that they view the approach of fat little boys with complete indifference. There is no clanking of chains to gall the feelings either of the captives or their visitors. Indeed, the only being chained is an enormous monkey, or "gorilla," whose aspect denotes his abandoned moral condition, and *he* would certainly be chained up in any community save that over which he presided himself.

The performances in the Lecture-room of the Museum are not greatly interesting this week, but then the most exciting stage fiction would be dull to the auditor who came from a contemplation of the menagerie. A drama by W. E. Burton is the leading dramatic feature, and, under the title of "Emily Wareham," a story of innocent bigamy is related, that is scarcely new, since the theme has been so thoroughly used up by Miss Braddon *et al.* The old negro farce of "Jumbo Jum" assists "Emily," and ekes out an entertainment that appears to be greatly enjoyed by the intelligent public.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

A clever rearrangement of the old burlesque of "Kenilworth" has been produced at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, under the title of "Ye Grand Queen Bess." Mr. Edmund Falconer, who did the work of reconstruction, has hit upon the fortunate idea of parodying the songs of Mr. Bateman's "Grand Duchess," and fitting the merriest airs of that opera to ludicrous and local themes. Mr. Falconer's work is to be praised, also, for many evidences of a true spirit of fun that underlies and overlies the "punning," and although a good deal of this word splitting could be spared, many of the puns are honest, good jokes. The piece has been produced with some attention to the scenic requirements of its subject; but, with one or two exceptions, the piece is badly acted. Mr. Leffingwell's happiest notion of burlesque seems to be that he must make himself decidedly broad, and is but seldom naturally merry. His extravagant proportions excite roars when he enters as *Queen Bess*, and his gigantic form is contrasted with the petite figure that Mrs. Watkins cuts as *Essex*; but he frequently destroys an interest in his performance by a questionable leer or gesture. Mrs. Howard is lively enough, and sings to please, but there is a great lack of spirit in the lesser members of the company.

The National Finances.

Senator Sherman has written the following letter in reply to a communication from a banker of this City:

United States Senate Chamber,
Washington, Dec. 6, 1867.

My Dear Sir: I have read with interest your letter, and will certainly weigh carefully all the propositions made as to our financial measures. The Committee of Finance is now engaged in studying all these issues, and I am confident will be able to agree upon measures that will fulfill not only the legality but the morality of our public engagements. More than this I cannot now say; but I heartily invite all suggestions of a practical character. Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN SHERMAN.

Henry Clews, Esq.

Masonic.—Neptune Lodge, No. 317, F. and A. M., held its annual election last evening at the Hall, No. 8 Union-square, with the following choice of officers for the ensuing year: John W. Howard, M.; Levi A. Lincoln, S. M.; David M. Cooper, J. W.; Wm. D. Bigelow, Treasurer; John Nixon, Secretary; Daniel L. Griffiths, A. S.; E. K. Williams, Chaplain; James Sinclair, S. D.; Frederick Guzel, Jr., J. D.; Joe Kaye, S. M. C.; H. A. Stadler, Jr., J. M. C.; J. Whittaker, Tyler; W. B. George W. Thurber, M. England and William Davis, Trustees. The ceremony of installation followed the election, P. M. Geo. W. Thurber officiating as Grand Master, and R. W. Frederick Widdows as Grand Marshal. A bounteous collation was afterward partaken of by the company, at the close of which the Master elect made a brief, characteristic speech, which was received with hearty applause.

GEORGIA.

Assembling of the Reconstruction Convention—The Candidates for the Offices.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Dec. 9, 1867.

At about 11 o'clock this morning the Reconstruction Convention assembled at the City Hall, and after some little delay elected Mr. DUNNING, of Atlanta, the temporary Chairman. The order of Gen. POPE, giving the result of the election, the names of the delegates, and ordering the Convention to assemble to-day, was then read, and the delegates present answered to their names. An effort was made to elect a permanent President; but in the absence of several of the delegates who, it is supposed, will arrive to-day, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow at noon prevailed, and during that time great will be the exertions of those who are ambitious of the honors of office, whether it be President or doorkeeper. Three names are prominently mentioned as candidates for the chair. Mr. PARROTT, of Barton County, is one—an unsuccessful politician, a mediocre lawyer, a Union man *before* the war and an acquiescent Georgian *during* the war. He is said to be very anxious for the position, and his friends desire earnestly to press his nomination. He is supposed to be conservative, that is, in favor of negro suffrage, but opposed to negroes holding office or sitting on juries. Mr. HOPKINS, of McIntosh County, is another. He is an extreme Radical of the most vindictive and violent character. He loves to express his desire to witness the hanging of all rebels, the confiscation of their estates and the beggary of their families. He contemplates with peculiar gratification the hanging of Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, and mentions the delight it would afford him (HOPKINS) to tie a stone to STEPHENS' feet, and "make his neck crack." Mr. KENT MCCOY, of Sumter County, is a third whose name is prominently mentioned. He is a Pennsylvanian by birth, has lived at the South for many years, served in the Confederate Armies as Brigadier-General of the Georgia Militia, is a lawyer of some distinction and considerable popularity. He takes advanced radical ground on the question of suffrage and negro equality, and favors a sweeping measure of relief in the shape of an ordinance wiping out all debts contracted prior to the date of the proposed legislation. Mr. FOSTER BLODGETT, of Augusta, is still a candidate for the office of President, and great exertions will be made by his friends to elect him. But it is thought they will fail, owing to the reluctance of several delegates to place in the chair a man under indictment for a felony by a Grand Jury of his own choice. The out-and-out Radicals, like BRYANT and BRADLEY, will do their utmost for BLODGETT.

I have given you the names of the prominent candidates, but there are hundreds of others who severally fancy that they may be and ought to be the honored individual.

From the moment that the hall was thrown open, crowds poured in to the only available space which was left to outsiders. Most of these were opposed to the Convention, and went to look on as if it were a show of some kind. They sought and pointed out the negro delegates as objects of special curiosity; and one individual, from South Carolina, after looking at the body of the house, asking the names of all the colored delegates and witnessing the proceedings for a few minutes, remarked as he went out: "It does seem mighty odd, don't it, to see men sitting in a convention in Georgia, both ends of whose hair grow in their heads?"

At all the hotels, boarding-houses and places of entertainment there are caucuses and gatherings of more or less importance. Busy among the busiest might be seen JOSEPH E. BROWN, talking confidentially in a corner, now with one delegate, then with another; then moving among the lobby, giving advice and information to many attentive listeners. Mr. BROWN is supposed here to represent the opinions of Gen. POPE, and to be laboring to carry out the General's views. He is for a qualified negro suffrage, exclusion of negroes from office, as the reconstruction laws say nothing on that subject, their exclusion from juries, universal amnesty, and a mild, but comprehensive measure of relief. This is what is generally understood to be his position, and it derives much greater importance from its being the alleged counterpart of Gen. POPE's position. I hear that he has not much hope of qualifying the suffrage, but he does expect to prevent negro juries and officeholders. From what I can see of the temper and composition of the Convention I should expect to see ultra radicalism prevail. Mr. DUNNING, the temporary Chairman, is as violent as Mr. THAD. STEVENS, and the move to adjourn originated with the ultra men, was passed by their strength and is designed to serve their interests.

It is ascertained beyond a doubt that the Convention are nearly unanimous in support of "relief." Most of them favor it because they profess to think that the necessities of the people require an obliteration of old debts, while many do not believe anything of the kind, but support it as a necessary measure to secure votes for the ratification of what the Convention may do. Between both it is certain that repudiation in some form will pass, and it is believed that Congress will accept it sooner than risk the success of their reconstruction scheme.

Gen. POPE did not appear in the Convention today. He has had several of the most influential members at his office and has given them his views at length. But no military man was to be seen in or near the hall.

BRADLEY only spoke once, and that was to express his views on a point of parliamentary law. He said that as a motion to adjourn was always in order, it is competent to a member to renew it indefinitely in case of an adverse vote of the body. He was overruled and subsided. He is a dark mulatto, not intelligent in appearance, and not near as good looking as several other negro delegates present. I heard today that BRADLEY was RUFUS CHOATE's body servant, and that it was while answering the door of CHOATE's office and dusting the table that he acquired his proficiency as a lawyer.

To-morrow, doubtless, the Convention will organize and proceed to business. Some say it will continue in session two months, others that it will finish in three weeks. I am not inclined to believe that they will sit long. Their own business will compel a majority to use dispatch so as to get back to their homes, and the present state of their pockets does not admit of an indefinite stay at the Atlantic Hotel, where the present charge is $4 per day, and where the hopes of receiving a per diem depend for realization on their "being money in the treasury."

The weather is cold, raw and disagreeable, and threatens snow. STONE MOUNTAIN.

The Thistle Ball.

The 34th annual ball of the Thistle Benevolent Association was given at Irving Hall last evening. It was a delightful affair, and no doubt can be entertained of the thorough enjoyment experienced by those who were present. The dancing commenced at 10 o'clock and continued with but lagging zest till late in the morning hours. Quite a number of the Caledonians in costume were conspicuous on the floor, and early in the evening Mayor HOFFMAN stepped in and took a look at the dancers. The music was furnished by ROBERTSON's Band. There were also two or three bag-pipers present who gave music at intervals.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at J. W. TUCKER & Co's., Paris, from the 22d to the 28th of November, 1867: Gilman S. Moulton, Mrs. Julia M. Stanton, Mrs. E. L. Tucker, Miss Julia Tucker, Miss Fanny Tucker, Mrs. M. B. Field, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. F. C. Wright, Charles Addoms, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Breeden and family, Mr. John Benson, Mrs. Harriet L. Packer, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Miss E. M. Baldwin, Miss C. A. L. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, New-York; E. C. Bailey and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Moses W. Weld, Mrs. D. Jay Browne, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. W. Warren, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, W. Melvin Smith, Geo. H. Howard and family, H. A. Conger, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Colt, Miss Forsyth, Hartford; James Hand, Paterson, N. J.; Isaac H. Gray and family, Springfield, Ill.; A. Eldridge, Detroit, Mich.; Lewis B. Parsons, St. Louis; Winthrop Smith, C. S. Wheeler, Jr., Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Frank, Warsaw; Charles M. Carleton, Norwich; James B. Chadwick, Mrs. T. B. Chadwick, Mrs. H. A. Foster and four children, Cincinnati; Gen. Hartman Bache and Miss Aglae Bache, U. S. Army.

Is it a Humbug?

How Leonard Ballou writes:

"I have just had thirteen teeth extracted, and it seems almost a miracle that they should have been taken out without my knowing it."

Indorsed as follows:

I am pleased to say I witnessed the operation of Mr. Ballou having teeth extracted without pain by the Colton Association, and saw him awake as from a dream. I cannot conceive how anything could be better performed.

C. L. TIFFANY, of TIFFANY & CO., Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway.

Same day as above another patient wrote on our list:

"I hear some people say that Dr. Colton is a humbug. Many of my friends who had tried him all said, 'The nicest way in the world to have teeth extracted.' It is splendid. I have just had fourteen teeth extracted by the Colton Dental Association, and it is even better than my friends told me."

Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

"If You Want a Good LIGHT AND STYLISH ... go to ...AIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money 92⅞.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds 71⅞

Illinois Central Railway Shares 89¾

Erie Railway Shares 48¾

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.

The bullion in the Bank of France, according to the regular weekly statement, has increased fourteen millions of francs.

The Rentes are weak.

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 76⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.

Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 7⅜d. Middling Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales of the week foot up 68,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were for export and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is 438,000 bales, of which 79,000 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 45s. 9d. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter-cured extra prime Mess. Pork, 69s. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 41s. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. for American. Petroleum, 2s. ℔ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Resin, 7s. 3d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £39 ℔ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton for thin pale.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—2 P. M.

Consols steady at 92⅞ for money.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 71 11-16

Illinois Central Railway Shares 89¾

Erie Railway Shares 48¾

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 13—2 P. M.

COTTON.—The market is a little more active, and sales now promise to reach 10,000 bales before the close of the day. The quotations are unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS.—Corn is advancing; new Mixed Western is quoted at 46s. 6d. per quarter. Wheat steady, at 15s. 2d. for California White and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon has declined to 40s. per cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Other quotations unchanged.

PRODUCE.—The market for Sugar is easier; No. 12 Dutch Standard has declined to 26s. No other changes are reported.

ANTWERP, Friday, Dec. 13—Noon.

PETROLEUM—The market is flat; Standard White is nominal.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds 71 11-16

Illinois Central Railway Shares 89⅝

Erie Railway Shares 48⅝

FRANKFORT, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76 11-16 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed without improvement in prices, with the exception of Cotton to arrive, which is firmer. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands in port .... 7⅜d.

Middling Uplands to arrive .... 7d.

Middling Orleans .... 7⅝d.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Goods and yarns have a declining tendency and the market is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed firm at 46s. 6d. Wheat unchanged. Barley, 5s. 3d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 46s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 50s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 40s.

PROVISIONS—Sugar closed at the decline reported today; No. 12 Dutch Standard being quoted at 26s. Spirits Turpentine 6d. lower; the last sales were made at 27s. 6d. Resin steady at 7s. 3d. for Common, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow 44s. Cloverseed 39s. Petroleum—2s. for Spirits, and 1s. 3d. for Refined.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 13—Evening.

Whale Oil £39. Sperm Oil £112. Linseed Oil £37. Linseed Cakes, £11.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 13.

WHEAT quiet; No. 1 declined 2c.; quoted at $1 86 @$1 87; No. 2 advanced 1½c.@2c.; quoted at $1 79@$1 80. CORN steady at 83c. for No. 2 and 79c.@80c. for new. OATS active at 53½c.@54½c. RYE dull and declined 2c.; sales at $1 50 for No. 1 and $1 48 for No. 2. BARLEY advanced 5c.@8c.; sales at $1 66@$1 80 for No. 2. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK $21. Sweet Pickled HAMS quiet at 12½c. LARD—Prime steam inactive and nominal at 12c.; No. 1 quoted at 11c.@11½c. ENGLISH MEATS quiet; Short Rib, 9½c. loose and 10c. packed. Bulk SHOULDERS, 7¾c., loose. GREEN MEATS moderately active; Hams from slaughtered hogs, 11c.; from dressed hogs, 10½c.; Shoulders, 8c. DRESSED HOGS active; heavy lots steady at yesterday's prices; light averages declined 10c.@15c.; Live unchanged. Smooth BEEF CATTLE firm at $7 12½ for choice to extra choice shipping. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 13.

COTTON steadier at 14¾c.@15c.; sales to-day 3,800 bales; receipts, 7,142 bales; exports, 2,694 bales; sales of the week, 22,300 bales; receipts, 24,531 bales; exports, foreign, 17,723 bales; coastwise, 968 bales; stock, 92,650 bales. SUGAR easier; Common, 8½c.@10c.; fully fair to choice 12½c.@13c. MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR—Superfine firm, $9 50; choice $13 25. CORN firm at $1 15@$1 20. OATS firm at 85c. PORK easier at $24 25. BACON—Shoulders retailing at 11c.@11½c.; Clear Sides 15½c. LARD—No sales; quoted at 14c.@14½c. for Prime tierces, and 14½c. for Keg. Sterling Exchange 142½@145; New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold 132⅛@133.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 13.

Trade is very dull in all its departments. COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 15½c.; Middling Orleans, 16½c. COFFEE quiet; Rio, 15c.@16½c. SUGAR inactive. MOLASSES dull. FLOUR dull; Superfine Wheat Extra Family, $10@$10 50; Winter Wheat Family, $13 50. WHEAT firmer; Red, $2 50; Pennsylvania, $1 70@$1 75; CORN firm; sales 4,000 bushels at $1 41 for old mixed Western, and $1 25 for choice New; New Yellow, $1 12. OATS steady at 68c.@73c. PETROLEUM flat; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 24c.@25½c., the latter for future delivery. BARLEY—$1 60@$1 62 for New-York; Western, $1 50.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal at $2 55 for No. 1 Red, and $2 50 for No. 2 do. CORN dull at 85c. for New on the ear, and firm for No. 1 at $1 58. BARLEY firm at $1 60@$1 75. COTTON firmer; 13½c.@14c. was asked for Middling. TOBACCO unchanged. Dressed HOGS dull and unsettled at $8@$8 75, and $6 25@$7 for live; receipts, 11,000 head. MESS PORK dull, with more sellers than buyers at $22. LARD firm; sales at 12½c. BEEF CATTLE easier; fair to choice, $4 50@$6 50 gross. Gold, 133⅛ buying and 134 selling.

Valuable and Convenient.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and other troubles of the Throat and Lungs. They are of great value for the purposes for which they are designed, while they are usually and pleasantly efficacious, they contain no hurtful ingredients, but may at all times be used with perfect safety.—*Boston Recorder.*

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 161 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Better is a Cottage with Bradstreet's Rubber Moulding and Weather Strips than a palace on Fifth-avenue without them; but give us the palace and we will call at No. 87 Nassau-st. and order the best in the market.

Prang's American Chromos are the best of Christmas gifts. Ask for them at the art stores. *Prang's Journal of Popular Art* mailed free to any address by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—Twenty-five cents per box, by all druggists.

A Great Improvement in ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
Dr. HOYT, who has so long ranked among the best dentists of the City, is the patentee and sole manufacturer of a combination of RUBBER and METALLIC PLATES for Artificial Teeth. Uniting the strength of gold with the cleanliness, beauty of finish, and perfect adaptation of rubber, the plates are as thin as an ordinary gold plate, making the best artificial denture ever manufactured. Dr. HOYT'S office is at No. 873 Broadway, near 18th-st.

Mettam's Galvano-Electro METALIC INSOLDS.
Cure Rheumatism and Cold Feet.
LORIN BROOKS & SONS, Agents, No. 434 Broadway. Sold at boot and shoe stores.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, of six popular makers, at great bargains for cash, or small monthly installments. For rent, and rent-money applied, if purchased. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway.
H. WATERS & CO.

Low Spirits—The Cause and Cure.—An essay for young men on the errors of early life. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address SECRETARY, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Reform for Ladies.—Madame JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically. No. 907 Broadway, or No. 14 East 20th-st.

Stereoscopes and Views, Albums and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

Pyle's O. K. Soap—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards and Paris Note Paper for the holidays.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit over all other American exhibitors, and over more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BENNETT—TREMPER.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., HENRY N. BENNETT to AMANDA L., youngest daughter of the late Robert B. Tremper, all of this City.

COOPER—OTTIGNON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the bride's residence, by Rev. R. G. Quinnell, EDWARD B. COOPER to HELENA C. V. OTTIGNON, daughter of Charles P. Ottignon, all of this City.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

KELLY—COZZENS.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, ELI KELLY to ADELE, daughter of A. M. Cozzens, Esq., all of this City.

MULLIKEN—HARRAL.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. W. T. Sabine, SAMUEL MULLIKEN to HELEN M., only daughter of the late Hon. H. K. Harral, of Bridgeport, Conn.

MALLABY—WHEELER.—At Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, THEODORE MALLABY, Jr., to IDA RUTH SEYMOUR, daughter of the late Samuel G. Wheeler, all of this City.

SLOCUM—GARDEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, at Christ Church, by Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, GEORGE E. SLOCUM to ANNA ESTELLE, daughter of C. Henry Garden, Esq., all of this City.

WYCKOFF—POLHEMUS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the "Church on the Heights," Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Kimball, WILLIAM S. WYCKOFF to JENNIE G., daughter of A. D. Polhemus, both of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BETTS.—On Friday, Dec. 13, at 9:15 A. M., JOSEPH E. BETTS, aged 71 years, a veteran of 1812.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Jane-st. M. E. Church, near 4th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 1 P. M.

BOLLES.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 12, after a short and severe illness, SARAH, eldest daughter of E. L. and Mary Bolles.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 338 East 17th-st., without further notice.

BLANCARD.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 12, FRANCIS H. BLANCARD, Jr., son of Francis and Caroline Blancard, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 52 East 20th-st.

BOWEN.—On Thursday, Dec. 12, HARRIET, widow of George Bowen, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral this day, (Saturday,) the 14th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 48 West Washington-place.

CROWN.—On Friday, Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock A. M., MARGARET CROWN, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 246 East 9th-st., on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

DOAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, WILLIAM DOAN, aged 61 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 443 West 21st-st., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

LAIGHT.—On Friday, Dec. 13, in the 34th year of his age, EDWARD W., eldest son of William E. Laight, deceased.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday next, the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, at 2 o'clock.

HAY.—On Friday morning, Dec. 13, ISABELLA HAY, youngest daughter of Allan Hay.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, No. 105 Madison-av., on Monday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 13, in the 63d year of his age, ABRAHAM H. LIVINGSTON, of New-York.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Chapel on Sunday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

PARKER.—On Friday, Dec. 13, at the residence of her brother, Mr. Nathan Chandler, Mrs. D. B. PARKER, in the 68th year of her age.

The remains will be taken to Andover, Mass., for interment.

VREELAND.—At Salterville, Hudson County, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8½ P. M., after a short and painful illness, Capt. PETER VREELAND, in his 73d year.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church in Bayonne.

☞ The funeral of SUSAN DARLING will be attended at No. 291 Orange-st., New-Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

So many rumors have been circulated damaging to the interests of the Central American Transit Company, and the North American Steamship Company, both of which I represent, that I feel obliged to request attention to the following:

Some two years since I was induced, at the earnest and persistent solicitation of many of the stockholders of the Central American Transit Company, to accept the office of President of the Company, and, upon assuming it, I found unexpectedly that the property of the Company had been wasted, its funds squandered, its debts large and overdue, and its means and credit almost gone. It owned two unfinished steamships in this port, and two heavily mortgaged, which were then running on the Pacific.

The stockholders of the Company were urgently requested to coöperate with me to raise the necessary means to extricate the Company from debt and provide for the completion of their ships and run them to their transit route, but my efforts were not seconded by many of the stockholders, and as it was impossible to find new stockholders who would invest in the stock of the Transit Company, it became necessary for that Company to sell its steamship property to those who had the means to complete it and would also endeavor to make the ships available for the benefit of the Company.

The North American Steamship Company was formed to run their ships in the trade to California, and to the stock of this Company the stockholders of the Central American Transit Company were urged to become subscribers.

The Central American Transit Company is occupied in the business of transportation across Nicaragua, which route has been much improved; and it is also engaged in reopening the harbor of San Juan del Norte (Greytown) to the commerce of the world, which it has undertaken to do for certain important considerations from the Government of Nicaragua, and it is actively working thereat with the good prospect of success.

The North American Steamship Company, since its formation, has been successfully running a line of steamers via the Nicaragua Transit route, with departures every twenty days, carrying a large number of the passengers traveling between New-York and San Francisco, and freight (never before attempted over this route) with satisfaction to the shippers and the Company.

This experience, together with the knowledge of the fact that an immense trade, paying enormous profits, was being done at the same time via the Isthmus of Panama, induced the same North American Steamship Company to extend to the public increased facilities for business by establishing also another line, via Panama, between the ports of New-York and San Francisco, and in pursuance thereof the Company have recently placed upon this route three steamers on the Pacific Ocean, a fourth on the Atlantic, three of which are entirely new and fitted expressly for the trade, and a fifth, nearly completed, will soon be placed on the Atlantic Ocean. The Company have also secured the well-known and favorite steamers *Arago* and *Fulton*, both of which, after undergoing slight modifications in their internal arrangements to increase their ventilation and adapt them specially for the trade, will be put on the line on the Atlantic side, when another new ship will be dispatched to the Pacific, constituting in all a fleet of ten ships, five on each ocean, enabling the Company to afford shippers of freight and travelers all the accommodation desired, and of a first class, at lower rates than heretofore charged by other parties.

And now I may say it is hoped and expected that this statement of these facts, together with a knowledge of the trade and its requirements (the undersigned having been largely interested and intimately connected with the California business from its origin,) will satisfy the public that the North American Steamship Company have the requisite knowledge and facilities for maintaining regular and permanent lines of steamers between this port and San Francisco, and I assure them that it is not only the intention and firm determination of this Company, but that it possesses the ability and the means to carry out what it has undertaken, depending only upon the good-will and patronage of the public, a fair share of which is solicited, and which this Company will do its utmost to merit.

WM. H. WEBB,
President North American Steamship Company, and President Central American Transit Company.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer ALLEMANNIA, and for Ireland via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:45 A. M.; Stations C and D, 8:30 A. M.; Stations E and F, 8:10 A. M.; Station G, 8 A. M. The mails for France, via Brest and Havre, per steamer PEREIRE, will close at this office on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 7 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY, Dec. 13: Stations A and B, 9 P. M.; Stations C and D, 8:40 P. M.; Station O, 8:30 P. M.; Stations E and F, 8:25 P. M.; Station G, 8:15 P. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OWING TO THE SEvere storm the sailing of the steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA for CALIFORNIA via PANAMA is postponed to MONDAY NOON, Dec. 16, at which time she will positively sail from Pier No. 29 North River.
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Nov. 23, 1867.

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The Kalevala occupies the same position in Finnish poetry that the poems of Ossian do in English.
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Just published, a new edition of
INEZ.
By AUGUSTA J. EVANS,
Author of "Beulah" and "St. Elmo."
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TWO NEW BOOKS BY GEO. CATLIN.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Publish This Day:
1. LAST RAMBLES AMONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND THE ANDES. By GEORGE CATLIN, author of "Life Among the Indians." 1 vol., illustrated, $2 50.
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GRANDE DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN.
All the principal airs for piano and voice; also, selections for violin. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery and No. 1125 Broadway, 3d door above 25th-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1867, at 7 o'clock. THOS. MURPHY, President.
C. H. HALL, } Secretaries.
A. J. PLUMB, }

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, THE NEW champion of Woman's Enfranchisement, at Steinway Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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Buy and sell at market rates:

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

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DEPOSITS and BUSINESS ACCOUNTS invited—Interest allowed. Commercial Paper and Business Securities negotiated. Collections promptly made at lowest rates. BANKS and CORRESPONDENTS receive prompt attention and favorable terms.

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CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES. ALSO A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

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LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,539, making the total incumbrance $3,889,539, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE MESSENGER OF THE NATIONAL Bank of the State of New-York returning from the Clearing-house this morning with the exchanges of the Bank was knocked down and the bag taken from him containing certified and other checks drawn on this Bank to the amount of about three millions and a half dollars. The public will take no checks drawn on the Bank of the State of New-York without first communicating with the Bank, until further notice. These checks being all drawn upon the Bank from which they were stolen they can be of no value to the holder or ultimate loss to the Bank.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR,
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, } Inspectors.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Dec. 9, 1867, Mr. WILLIAM B. BUCKHOUT was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and Mr. NATHAN HARPER appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Company.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the office of this Company on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for sixteen Directors of the third class, to serve for three years from the 1st day of January, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

DAN'L A. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT preparatory to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DEC. 6, 1867.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pah-Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company for the election of seven trustees will be held at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hyko Silver Mining Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at the office of the Columbia Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	107⅝	107⅞	10-40 Con........	100⅝	100⅞
Coupon, 1881.....	111⅝	111⅞	Gold	133⅝	133¾
5-20 Regist'd '62.	104½	104⅞	June 7.30........	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	107⅝	107⅞	July 7.30	104⅝	104⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64.	104⅝	104¾	Dec., comp'ds, '64	119⅛	119½
5-20 Coupon, '65.	104⅞	105⅛	May, comp'ds, '65	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	107½	107¾	Aug., comp'ds, '65	116¼	116½
5-20 Coupon, '67..	107½	107¾	Sept., comp'ds, '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg........	100⅜	100⅝	Oct., comp'ds, '65	115⅛	115¾

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax, At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

SULLIVAN AND ERIE COAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND, 7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Interest payable at American Exchange National Bank, New-York.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 80 CENTS.

CAPITAL...... ....$1,200,000.

ONE MILLION PAID IN.

Bonded debt $1,000,000, secured to John A. Stewart, Esq., Trustee, by mortgage upon the Company's entire road and property, including five thousand acres of coal land heavily covered with valuable timber, and upon which a twelve foot vein of superior Anthracite Coal is now being worked. For full particulars, send for pamphlet to the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway;
OR,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 13, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 20 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 20 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

1868.

BELDING, KEITH & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, Eng.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.'S Weekly Circular will be enlarged and greatly improved after Jan. 1, 1868, and will contain a large amount of matter of value to Importers, Exporters, Bankers, Exchange Dealers and Manufacturers. No effort will be spared to make this Circular the best issued.

☞ To be had gratis on application as above.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK for sale at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

RACINE TOWN BONDS

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES,
Wanted at market rates. Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals, addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. WATSON, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Dec. 19, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company in Boston, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 12 o'clock noon, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHL. THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 5, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, NEWARK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the stock and transfer books of this Company will be removed to the general Office at Hoboken on the 14th inst.

WM. H. CORNETT, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A LARGE MANUFACTURING silverware workshop, in complete working order, with engine and boiler nearly new, together with shafting, pullies and belting, all in good order, and ready for 18 silversmiths to go to work; together, also, with all the stamps and tools, and fixtures of every nature appertaining to the business. This is the well-known old established house of the late Mr. Gibney, No. 63 Prince-st. It will be sold low if applied for soon.

Apply to AARON HARDMAN, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

$20.000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a lucrative manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of W. HAUFF, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

TO LET—THE RESTAURANT IN MAJOR OATMAN'S Original Fifth-av. Skating Pond. Apply at No. 31 Pine-st., (basement,) after 12 o'clock.

DIE MODENWELT FOR JANUARY NOW READY.—It surpasses all other fashion journals in cheapness, beauty, style and elegance. Yearly only $3. Single copies, 30 cents, giving twenty patterns.

S. T. TAYLOR, No. 349 Canal-st., New-York Importer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The undersigned will as heretofore give their PERSONAL attention to public sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and other securities. Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property at public sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible auction house. No charge (except actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.,) will be made unless sales are effected. They will also give their personal attention to the selling of real estate at private sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALES.—The undersigned give notice that they have so systematized their arrangements that one of the firm will give his undivided attention to public sales of real estate. Owners now offering property at private sale, and desirous of realizing on dwelling-house property, stores, lots and other securities, can do so on as liberal terms as can be had from any responsible auction-house. No commissions charged except for actual sales, and for actual expenses incurred for printing, advertising, &c., on either the public or private sales.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VALUABLE water front on the East River, opposite 34th-st., by order of the Supreme Court.

The property of the Marine Railway Company, at Hunter's Point, L. I., between West 7th and West 8th sts., beginning 100 feet west of West-av., and running thence westerly 775 feet to the extreme line of the water grant, with a front and rear width of 200 feet, embracing the whole block between the above two streets.

One-half of the pier on West 7th-st., 210 feet long, just rebuilt; 20 feet of water alongside.

An outer block for a pier on West 8th-st.

Brick buildings 82 feet front, shed 100 feet long, and four shops.

An engine built by Corliss & Nightingale, 14 inch cylinder and 4 feet stroke, with boilers of surplus steam power.

Two tracks or ways for hauling out vessels, the largest of which has taken out steamers near 400 feet long, and the smaller ways capable of hauling out vessels of 900 tons, and now in successful operation with a business and reputation that could be continued profitably by a purchaser. Powerful machinery, chains and appurtenances connected with the ways, all in good order except the ground tracks of the large ways.

A superior diving-bell with its fixtures.

Additional buildings can be erected on the ground, and the surplus steam power used for manufacturing in the present buildings without interfering with the present business. The whole property as it is will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to WM. TYSON & W. H. MAILLER, Receivers, No. 108 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW, AS THE OWNER HAS NO further use for it, a beautiful full-sized brown-stone house, on Murray-hill; is in elegant order and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL parts of this City and Brooklyn; also three tenement houses. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, 135 Grand-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$2.000.000.—REAL ESTATE FOR sale in the State of New-Jersey; farms of all sizes, qualities and price; fine farms in the vicinity of Rahway, and a large variety of houses and lots in the City of Rahway. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—ELEGANT country seats, farms and building sites for sale and exchange for City property, by A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

FORDHAM PROPERTY TO LEASE.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD, consisting of about

400 ACRES.

On it are STABLES, GARDENERS', FARMERS' AND SHEPHERDS' HOUSES.

In addition to

THE MANSION HOUSE,

which is THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, and has gas and water.

THE GREENHOUSE and GRAPERIES are all in perfect order. It can be divided if required into

THREE SEPARATE PLACES,

each with houses, barns, stables, &c.

Immediate possession given.

Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY store, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.; possession from 1st January next. For particulars apply to GEORGE A. TALBOT, No. 112 Water-st., or A. M. LYON, No. 20 Liberty-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN; it is full size, and has all the modern improvements; the neighborhood is good and near the ferry. JOHN SILSBY, No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, three rooms, at No. 27 Tompkins-st., foot of Delancey.

TO FUR HAT MANUFACTURERS.—TO let from Jan. 1, part of the first floor of store No. 462 Broome-st., between Mercer and Greene.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENDIDLY lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 168 Cliff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AND QUIET FAMILY for the Winter, a suite of three or four neatly-furnished rooms with a private family, in upper part of New-York; must have conveniences for light housekeeping, and not be above second floor. Address, with full particulars and terms, CHAS. H. SMITH, Post-office Box No. 5,744.

ROOM WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with privilege of bath-room, with or without board, in neighborhood of 30th-st. and 5th-av.; a private family preferred. Address, stating full particulars, Box No. 4,171 New-York Post-office.

A NICE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS to let, with or without board, on Lexington-av., Murray Hill, will be let reasonably for the Winter months, or until May next. Address, for terms, &c., C. B., Box No. 1,700 Post-office.

A PARTY OF TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may obtain handsomely furnished rooms and partial board in the house of a private family; best location of the City. Inquire at No. 116 West 32d-st., near Broadway.

A LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with small room attached, hot and cold water, southern exposure; also, one large room on third floor, to let, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lad in a private family; means limited; can only afford five dollars ($5) per week; location 10 or 15 minutes walk to City Hall. Address W. L. M., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, with a genteel private family. Best of references given and required. Address C., Box No. 4,401 Post-office.

TO LET—AT NO. 28 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, a handsomely furnished room, second floor, with breakfast if desired. Private family; terms moderate.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARLOR and bedroom and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board, at No. 163 East 17th-st., corner of Stuyvesant Park. Prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO a gentleman and wife one or two nicely-furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable to permanent parties. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite, first floor; all modern conveniences; private table, or without board if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 5,468.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with bath-room attached, to let with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN board for his sister, a young lady, with a pleasant family; references given. Address W., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A FRONT PARLOR WITH EXTENSION and a room on third floor to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Inquire at No. 153 East 27th-st.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 13TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV., a nicely-furnished front room, second floor, to let to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 36 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for families or single men.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board, first and second floors.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TABLES and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

FOR LADIES:

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, COTTON, AND WOOL HOSIERY,
KID, CLOTH, AND CASTOR GLOVES.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,
KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,
CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,
SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
MACKINTOSH COATS.

FOR BOYS AND MISSES:

BALMORAL AND ROB ROY STOCKINGS,
CLOTH AND FANCY KNIT GAITERS,
MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
CLOTH, KID AND BEAVER GLOVES,
FANCY MITTENS AND INFANTERS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
GARIBALDI AND CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

GREATEST BARGAINS OFFERED THIS SEASON.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will commence on MONDAY to close out their

Wholesale Stock of Rich Silks and Dress Goods At Retail.

Most of these goods were purchased at the late LARGE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, which enables them to sell these goods at about

50 Cents on the Dollar

of cost of importation. Also,

THE BEST KID GLOVES,

of a celebrated Paris make, in all colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at $1 per pair, or $12 per dozen, ever sold in New-York. Also,

THE GREATEST VARIETY OF

Rich Shawls, Lyons' Mantilla Velvets and Cloakings.

ALSO,

5,000 DRESSES

OF

MERINOES, POPLINS, PRINTS,

and other DRESS GOODS, put up in PATTERNS, for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,

NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.

BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.

ALSO,

CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS, INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

AND

BUTTONS,

JET BELTS AND SASHES.

An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.

FANS,

FRENCH JEWELRY AND FLOWERS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A full assortment of LADIES' AND GENTS'

HANDKERCHIEFS,

SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.

ALSO,

NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The above we offer at low prices.

EDWARD A. MORRISON, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES, QUILTS, &c.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS IN THE CITY, EMBRACING SOME OF THE FINEST GOODS AT PRICES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HORSE BLANKETS; FINE, MEDIUM AND COMMON, VERY CHEAP.

WILLIAM GARDNER,

NO. 244 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND CENTRE-ST.

ARCTIC OVERSHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair. WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.

CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

834—JAPANESE.

Just arrived, rich and beautiful Goods in great variety, for the HOLIDAYS, at the new JAPANESE STORE,

834 BROADWAY.

PRICES LOW.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order.

Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.

At F. DE PERCEVAL'S. No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.

Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS

PRICES REDUCED.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, LINENS, BLANKETS, &c., AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY, Between 11th and 12th sts.

MACKENZIE'S

CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)

In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE.

(Established over 20 years.)

FAILURE OF THE MAISON DOREE.

CAMPBELL & CO. having the first selection of replevined cloaks, now offer them at prices greatly below the cost of material.

NO. 898 BROADWAY, between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Furs, this day, at reduced prices. Bonnets at $8 to $10, worth $20. Also Furs at half price. Children's Bonnets. L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We are now opening the largest assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN HOLIDAY GOODS in the City, at

POPULAR PRICES.

WAX DOLLS, (best quality,)
TOILET SETS and TOILET GOODS,
GILT, BRONZE and PARIAN GOODS,
BOHEMIAN and LAVA WARE,
TOYS and NOVELTIES,
of every description,
suitable for Gifts, Christmas Trees, &c.

We assure the ladies of New-York and vicinity that we have a splendid stock of these goods, more varied than ever before, many of them goods of our own importation, at

POPULAR PRICES.

Also, REAL LACE GOODS,
FINE EMBROIDERIES,
Ladies', Gent's, Misses' and Children's
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
The largest line of SASH RIBBONS in the City.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDER WEAR, NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at

POPULAR PRICES.

We IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES. Quality warranted as good as any glove imported. All selected shades.

Full stock of Ladies', Gent's and Children's Kid Gloves, at a lower price than any other REAL KID GLOVE in the City, and every pair warranted.

R. H. MACY,

Fourteenth-st. and 6th-av.,
Two blocks west of Broadway.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NO. 205 BROADWAY, NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of RUBBER GOODS, VULCANITE JEWELRY, TOYS OF ALL KINDS, suitable for holiday presents.

Rubber Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Combs, Gloves, Piano Covers, &c., &c.

HOLIDAY AND JUVENILE BOOKS SELLING AT WHOLESALE PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

W. I. POOLEY, Publisher and Bookseller, No. 331 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square, New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1868.

From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BIRDS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The largest collection of Belgian and half-breed Belgian Canaries ever imported. A large lot of fine Mocking Birds, Nightingales, Skylarks, and all other singing birds. Handsome Bird Cages. Bird-seed and Roeder's prepared Mocking Bird Food THAT NEVER SPOILS. At ROEDER'S, No. 128 West Broadway, New-York.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

FALL STYLES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CLOTHING.

CHEAP OVERCOATS.

500 heavy Dark-blue Kersey Overcoats) large capes.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLUB FOR 1868.

The Evening Post

$2 50 A YEAR.

For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

$3 00 A YEAR

For the WEEKLY EVENING POST and the RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

$4 00 A YEAR

For the WEEKLY EVENING POST, AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

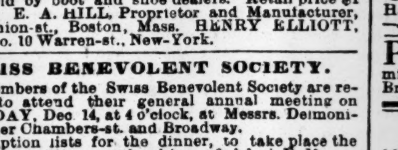
$4 00 A YEAR

For the SEMI-WEEKLY EVENING POST, and either the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST or RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.

Send for free specimen copy to

"THE EVENING POST, NEW-YORK."

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.



They are a perfect remedy for cold or sweaty feet, or corns. They relieve rheumatism and neuralgia. They absorb and remove the perspiration inside of rubber boots. To appreciate their merits they must have a trial. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. Retail price $1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 7 Union-st., Boston, Mass. HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

SWISS BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The members of the Swiss Benevolent Society are requested to attend their general annual meeting on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 4 o'clock, at Messrs. Delmonico's, corner Chambers-st. and Broadway.

Subscription lists for the dinner, to take place the same day and at the same locality, at 6 o'clock P. M., are open at Messrs. Delmonico's, in Chambers-st., and corner of William and Beaver sts.

By order of the Committee.

ALFRED MERIAN, Secretary.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS! BELLS! BELLS!

Fifty Sleighs, 1,000 Strap Bells for sale, at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.; 300 Carriages, all styles; 1,000 sets harness.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

$5.000 REWARD.—CONFIDENTIAL INformation regarding embezzlement, fraud, robbery, forgery, crim. con., &c., is liberally paid for by D. M. ELMORE, Superintendent and always sole proprietor of "Bureau of Information," No. 160 Fulton-st., where all dishonesty is thoroughly sifted for persons interested.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION MEETING OF THE NEW SCHOOL PRESBYTERIAN Churches and representative men will be held at Dr. Adams' Church, Madison-square, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, Dec. 15, at 7½ o'clock, to listen to a statement of the wonderful developments which the providence of God, in the Pacific Railroad and other agencies, is opening for the immediate evangelization of our country. A large map from actual Government surveys has been made, from which the extent, relations and wants of our country, and the imperious demands of the hour will be illustrated. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. KENDALL, Rev. Dr. ELLINWOOD, Rev. WM. M. MARTIN, from the Pacific; Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, WM. E. DODGE, Esq., and others.

NEW-YORK DIOCESAN COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The first of a series of public meetings in behalf of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in the Anthon Memorial Church, No. 103 West 48th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. The services will begin at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. JNO. COTTON SMITH, D. D., and Rev. B. B. LEACOCK. All interested in City evangelization are invited to attend.

FRANKLIN S. RISING, Secretary.

HISTORIC BUBBLES.—THIS IS THE TOPIC for a lecture on Bubbles, Ancient and Modern, and chiefly Financial, by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, in Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. A copy of "Eminent Witnesses for the Bible," a choice and handsomely bound volume, will then be given for each ticket. Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Broadway bookstores, and at the box. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. JNO. HENRY BRODT will be installed as Pastor on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17; services commencing at 7 o'clock. Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Rev. S. D. BURCHARD, D. D., Rev. R. R. BOOTH, D. D., and Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., are expected to take part in the services.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL MISSIONARY UNION will hold a public meeting at the Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. FERRIS will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., Rev. M. C. SUTPHEN, and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing of select pieces by the children.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—A reunion of the former officers, teachers and scholars of the Forsyth-st. M. E. Sunday-school, with its present members, will take place SUNDAY, (Dec. 15.) Rev. W. C. HOYT will preach at 10½ A. M. Miscellaneous addresses at 3 P. M.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister.—Services every MORNING and EVENING. Subject for Evening (at 7½ o'clock)—*Distinction Between the Last Antichrist and the "Many Antichrists" of Scripture.* A subject of thrilling interest. Seats free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The second lecture in the course to young men will be delivered in this church, corner 9th-av and 31st-st., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. THOMAS STREET. Subject—*The Responsibilities of City Life.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 10½ A. M., and Rt. Rev. Bishop ATKINSON, in behalf of the Freedmen's Commission, at 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—MORNING service at 10½ A. M. In the EVENING, at 7½, the second lecture of the series on the life of Christ will be delivered. Subject—*The Temptation.*

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 15th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Collegiate Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 29th-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. CROSBY, Rev. Dr. VERMILYE and WM. E. DODGE, Jr., Esq.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Bible.* All seamen and those residing in this part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

REV. DR. E. O. FLAGG, RECTOR OF the Church of the Resurrection will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Episcopal Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Forsyth-st., near New Canal,) Rev. JAMES MILLETT, Pastor. All welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold divine service on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—AMITY-ST., near Macdougal.—Rev. Dr. SEYMOUR, Professor in General Theological Seminary, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING Dec. 15. Subject—*The Parish and its Ministries.* Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. Mr. BATTASSLY will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and Rev. Dr. ROGERS at 3 o'clock P. M. Installation of Rev. Mr. MITCHEL as Pastor at 7 P. M. All welcome.

PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS AT MASONIC HALL, No. 114 East 13th-st.—Hon. WARREN CHASE speaks SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, and will answer written questions. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3, in the ante-room.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. G. HINES, just arrived from Oregon, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. G. S. WEED, Pastor. The Praying Band, Samuel Halstead, leader, will occupy the entire day. Services at 10½, 3 and 7 o'clock. Seats free. All invited.

ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., near 5th-av. Addresses by Dr. HASTINGS and Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS will enter upon the charge of this Church SUNDAY MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD, formerly Nettie Colburn, a celebrated trance medium, discourses upon *Spiritualism* at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Rev. Dr. TUNIG will preach SUNDAY NIGHT. Collection for Domestic Mission. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ night. Full choral service every Sunday night.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches SUNDAY NIGHT, in Church of Puritans, Union-square, to young women, illustrated by a splendid Bunyan painting. Singing as usual.

WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DR. HALL'S LECTURE, "LESSONS from Eden," advertised for last Thursday evening in Jersey City, was postponed, on account of the storm, till MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, 1867.

SINGULAR SUBJECT.—THE MESSENGER of Christ will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in the University, Washington-square. Seats free. Subject—*Joshua, the High Priest, and His Fellows,* Zech. chapter 3.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSIONS—OLIVET Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., below 2d-av. Sabbath-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 7½ P.M., by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS. Seats all free.

REV. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, PASTOR of the Ebenezer Presbyterian Church, will preach on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P.M., at the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting 3½ P. M.

REV. DAVID MITCHEL WILL PREACH in Presbyterian Church corner Thompson and Houston sts., at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. JAS. BEARD at 7½ o'clock P. M.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY, by Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Subject—*Surrender of Congress.* See "Lectures and Meetings."

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, at Steinway Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Justice to Woman.*

PEW FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE OF the best in the Church of the Ascension, No. 81, middle aisle. Apply to Cashier of BROOKS BROS., Broadway and Grand-st.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.

Subject—*The Surrender of Congress.*

Seats can now be secured and tickets be had of DYAS & CO., No. 246 Fulton-st.

Tickets 35 and 25 cents.

Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents.

ADDRESS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE LATE PROF. VALENTINE MOTT.

By Prof. S. D. GROSS, of Philadelphia.

The address will be delivered at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, foot of East 26th-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock.

The medical profession and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

A. FLINT, Jr., Secretary.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, STEINWAY HALL—SATURDAY NIGHT

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN—"GREENBACKS"—"UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD."

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.

REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL For the careful INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $30 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY, who has taught eight years, desires a situation in a school. Having a medical education, she is competent to act in the capacity of physician to the young ladies intrusted to her care. Is willing to go South or West. Address Dr. Z. MAYS, Ithaca, N. Y.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and music, together or separately, and whose time is partly occupied in school, desires pupils at their residences; highest references. Address Miss WELBY, Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH PROFESSOR, lately arrived and speaking fluently English, wishes to find pupils in the evening at their residence. Address G. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½,) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, 16th day of January, 1868, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer-books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German.

ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

REWARDS.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The above amount will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person who forged the signature of Davidson & Jones to an order sent to T. B. Baldwin, of the New-York Stock Exchange, to sell three thousand shares of Pacific Mail for their account on the morning of the 11th inst.

By order of the Stock Exchange.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN, President.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction. POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership heretofore made by JOHN D. PRINCE, general, and WILLIAM R. TRAVERS and JOHN R. GARLAND, special partners, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the same to take effect on the 2d day of January, 1868.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

J. D. PRINCE.
JOHN R. GARLAND.
W. R. TRAVERS.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—A CHECK ON THE NEW-YORK County National Bank, dated Dec. 5, 1867, drawn by Geo. Ackerman to the order of A. Burnham, for $4 67, was stolen last Thursday evening and payment has been stopped.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS—MIRANDA GLOVER, Plaintiff, against EDWARD H. GLOVER, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 365 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Nov. 29, 1867.

AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, on the 29th day of November, 1867.

AUGUSTUS H. SIDELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FERREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 8 o'clock.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan 25.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 A. M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sailevery SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
From Pier No. 5 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA.....Dec. 18
TARIFA.....Dec. 25

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. S. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, sailing at QUEENSTOWN, viz:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Those who bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River:
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 4
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mail:
ETNA.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP.....SATURDAY.....Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON...SATURDAY.....Jan. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London. 105 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....130 | Steerage to Paris.....45
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 407 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
DUBIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
NOVA SCOTIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SOUTHERNER leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GOLDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. P. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THRELFALL, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. Arrangements of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BACON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. E. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail service will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, T. H. MORONG, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 40 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent. per pound.
Passage money, $55 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

VISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from
PIER NO. 38 NORTH RIVER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage
Apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

VISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship
GEORGIA,
JOHN DEARER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 38, East River, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 36 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 15; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghai.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship OREGONIAN, Capt. SURPRON.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OWING TO THE severe storm the sailing of the steamer SANTIAGO DE CUBA for CALIFORNIA via PANAMA is postponed to MONDAY, Dec. 16, at which time she will positively sail from Pier No. 29 North River.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

REGULAR LINE
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT,)
The splendid steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS Commander,
will leave Pier No. 40 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavaca without charge for forwarding.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship STARLIGHT, Capt. ——, Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at Mobile and Galveston on Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
P. B. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
P. B. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. BACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
S. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26,
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points south, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. LANGDON, Agent, No. 5 Dey-st.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, 12 Broadway.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND GALVESTON, TEXAS.
SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
The fine steamer MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, Pier No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE STEAMER FOR BALTIMORE.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.
TUESDAY, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M.
The steamship FROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail as above. Freight forwarded free of commissions. Bills lading signed on the pier, or at the office of
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and elegance of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 768 and 944 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 269 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. STEVENS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat MATA will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short notice, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 3 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. E. H. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, Dec. 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 5 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat at her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABERNDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or C. & R. FOULON, No. 224 bouth-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPAN, OR TWO SINGLE horses, both bays, six years old, black manes and tails; showy and free drivers; no faults; sound and kind; even for ladies; one a superior saddle-horse, the other for coupe; 15.3 and 16 hands. Apply at private stable No. 4 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A FINE COACH MADE by Brewster; nearly new. Price, $600. Apply to COMBETT & SCHAROK, No. 355 West 26th-st.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufactory. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:20 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Springs, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—6:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
W. H. BABB, H. BIDDLE,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western lines, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 32d-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars.
9 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
2:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars.
Sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Harlem, and Canada Southern and Grand Trunk. Connection for Montreal.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 5 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 10 P. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:23 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, the 15th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.
From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Union, or such other depot that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and in New Mexico, or to other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.
From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 106 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.
From such points as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other points as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.
Ten weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.
Proposals will be received for each route separately.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, with two sureties responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in his proposal, he will enter promptly upon the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a piece of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 26day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1.
From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of longitude 104, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.
The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.
Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, with two sureties responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in his proposal, he will enter promptly upon the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.
The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.
The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a piece of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.
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By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.
AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
Notice is hereby given that the following-named Shares forfeited according to law for nonpayment of assessment of $3 50 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Isle Royale Mining Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1867, at noon, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said amount and charges:

No. of Certific's.	No. of Shares.	No. of Certificate.	No. of Shares.
2,859	40	3,468	50
3,577	50	3,459	5
3,577	100	3,603	50
3,567	200	3,495	100
3,565	100	2,613	100
3,569	100	3,538	200
3,574	74	3,528	1
3,593	50	3,631	25
2,707	20	3,107	20
3,146	15	3,627	200
2,696	100	2,729	100
3,492

THE STORM.

General Detention of Trains and Mails.

THE CITY AND SUBURBS YESTERDAY.

Wild Weather and Casualties on the Coast.

THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC IN THE GALE.

STORM TELEGRAMS.

Day broke yesterday with a clear sky, the snow having ceased to fall shortly after midnight. The wind still blew, however, fiercely enough to drive the crisp, loose snow about in drifts, and to sweep it from the house-tops in blinding clouds. The street-cars began running, with some exceptions, early in the morning, the snow-plows having been at work over night. In Brooklyn matters did not go so well. Those who had to reach New-York at the morning opening business-hour, and who had no vehicles of their own, had to walk in to the ferry. Fulton-avenue, Myrtle-avenue, Court-street, and the other leading thoroughfares, suggested the idea throughout all the early hours of the day, that everybody was going to New-York to church, as it was for a moment difficult to understand what impulse less powerful than piety, would impel so many decent people to plod knee-deep through snow, in one direction. In Brooklyn, as in New-York, the sidewalks were most dangerous footing. Where the snow-drifts had been cleared off, a thin crust of ice remained, which was the more dangerous, being felt, not seen. All through the streets of both Cities, and in New-Jersey, the snow is either piled up many feet high by the drift along the footpaths, or, as in all the avenues, it is shoveled into huge heaps by the clearing of the sidewalks and by the action of the snow-plows. The thermometer at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, stood at 8.5 degrees above zero; at 4 o'clock it indicated but 7 degrees, and at 8 the mercury had fallen to 5 degrees. This is the lowest point indicated during or since the storm.

The ferry-boats, without exception, resumed their regular trips between the three cities. The difficulties of freighting these were scarcely less than on Thursday, so slippery were both bridges and boats. Ashes were scattered about freely, and this helped considerably to give foothold for the poor overladen horses. Labor, interrupted along the piers and wharves during the storm, was partially resumed yesterday. The blockade of the river-fronting streets much impeded the work to be done. Expressmen had a light day's work, owing to the non-arrival of the trains. Delays, collisions and confusion of every kind prevailed in the neighborhood of the shipping.

SLEIGHING AND SKATING.

Although the streets were well prepared for it, there was not much sleighing during the day yesterday. The wind was too cold to make even that most enjoyable pleasure attractive. In the evening there was a better turn-out, but nothing, comparatively, to speak of. Skating was out of the question, except for the few hardy urchins who found a hole here and there where the ice was not entirely hidden. There is good reason to conclude that the ice on the Park lakes and on the ponds on Fifth-avenue, as that also of the finer ones in Brooklyn, will be much injured, if not destroyed, by the heavy burden it carries. OATMAN'S new pond, in Brooklyn, will escape this calamity, as it was flooded for the first time yesterday, the snow having been cleared off.

DETENTION OF TRAINS—MAILS.

As the storm has been general, so are the detentions of trains, mail, passenger and freight. The train from New-York to Philadelphia at 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, arrived at the same hour yesterday. The 7 P. M. Wednesday's train for same city from New-York had not reached its destination late last evening. A Philadelphia telegram states that like detention exists on all the roads leading west and south of that city.

A gentleman who left Albany at 3:30 Wednesday afternoon, arrived in New-York by the Harlem road at 3:30 yesterday morning. Snow was first encountered about forty miles south of Albany, and grew deeper and more difficult to encounter as the train proceeded. The cars came into Pawling's station only fifteen minutes behind time, but after leaving this point, the drifts were so deep that but little progress could be made. From Harlem Bridge to Twenty-sixth-street three engines were required to draw the train.

A Boston telegram says that the New-York train, (Shore Line) due here at 6 o'clock this morning, has not arrived, being off the track at Guilford, Conn. The train on the same road, which left here at 11:10 yesterday for New-York, is also off the track at the same place. There are no serious obstructions on the Boston and Albany line this side of Springfield. About five inches of snow have fallen in Boston, and the storm continues. A cold high wind prevails and the snow is drifting.

Following is the official Post-office morning report of yesterday:

The North mail, due at 10:30 P.M. Thursday, not in yet.
The Erie mail, due at 3:30, arrived at 4 this A. M.
The Erie mail, due at 10:30, arrived at 9:50 this A.M.
The South mail from Washington, due at 5:30, not yet in.
The Boston mail, due at 5:30 and 12 M., arrived at 4 this A. M.
The Philadelphia mail, due 8:30 P. M., arrived at 10 this A. M.
The Philadelphia mail, due at 10:30 P. M., not yet in.
West via New-Jersey Central, due at 10:30 P.M., not yet in.
Boston, due at 6 A. M. this day, not yet arrived.
West, via New-Jersey Central, due at 5:30 A. M., not yet arrived.
South, from Washington, due at 5:30 A. M., not yet arrived.
North, due at 6:30 and 8 A. M., not yet arrived.
Erie, due at 7 A. M., arrived at 2 o'clock.
As these mails usually bring the back remittances the delay to our business community is one of serious loss.
The out-going mails from this City were also equally detained.
The South mail which left at 7:30 P. M. last night had not yet reached Philadelphia.
The West mail, which was to have left at 5 and 8 P. M., did not get away until this morning.
The Boston Express, which should have left at 3 P. M., did not leave until this forenoon.
The Hudson River mail, which was to have left last night, was at the depot at 11 this forenoon.
The Erie mail, which left the office at 5:30 P. M. last night, was at the depot at 10 A. M.
The Long Island mail, which left the office at 8 A. M., was at Riverhead at 10 this forenoon.
A gentleman connected with the Post-office left Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M. yesterday and arrived at 10 A. M. this morning.
Postmaster KELLY and his *attachés* were on hand during the storm waiting the arrival of the mails, and are anxious for and will give the utmost dispatch to the delivery of the same.

The following is obtained from last night's report, showing the subsequent arrivals:

The South mails, which left Washington at 7:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Thursday, arrived at the New-York Post-office at 3:30 P. M. Thursday. The North mails, due at 10:30 P. M. Thursday, and at 7 A. M. yesterday, arrived at 4 P. M. The Philadelphia mail due at 12 M. arrived at 4 P. M. No Western mails via New-Jersey Central Railroad have been received since Thursday forenoon, and no mails from Boston since that which left at 8:30 A. M. Thursday morning. The Harlem came Thursday afternoon three hours late; the Erie also about three hours late. The evening mails from the Northeast, South and West left yesterday afternoon on their regular time. The mails which left Washington at 7:30 yesterday forenoon had not arrived at 6 P. M.

CITY CASUALTIES.

During the prevalence of the storm in Brooklyn, MICHAEL RYAN, aged 48 years, was found by Officer DALY, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, in Myrtle-avenue, being prostrated by fatigue and the intense cold. With the assistance of another officer he was carried to a liquor-store near Walworth-street, where he was attended by Dr. CHASE, who, with some difficulty, succeeded in reviving him.

HENRY SIMPSON was found in a stupefied condition in a snow-bank in Nostrand-avenue, near Kosciusko-street, about 12 o'clock Wednesday night. It was ascertained that his limbs were badly frozen. Officer TALLMAN, of the Forty-ninth Police Precinct, succeeded in conducting him to his home in Lafayette-avenue, near Gramercy-avenue.

At noon yesterday the Police of the Forty-ninth Precinct found the body of a woman who had been frozen to death in a snow-bank near "Weeksville," a negro settlement.

STREET HYDRANTS.

We call special attention of citizens to the important communication subjoined:

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, Friday, Dec. 13, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: You can render a good service to the public at large by calling the attention of citizens occupying premises in the immediate vicinity of Fire Hydrants, to the necessity of keeping them free from banks of snow and other obstructions. A delay to a steamer, of a few minutes, in getting to work at a fire might result in a serious loss. The patrols of this department are instructed to make the request of the citizens, but we wish to avail ourselves of the influence of the Press to aid us in reducing the chances of extensive conflagrations during this inclement season of the year. Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,
President Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Storm in New-Jersey—Railroad Blockades.

The snow storm of Thursday, which proves to have been the most severe of any that has occurred for the past twelve years, has caused an almost entire suspension of the usual out-door avocations in New-Jersey. During Thursday the trips of the ferry boats were irregular and attended with about the same difficulty as in a fog. About 5 P. M., while the ferry-boat *Morristown*, with a large number of passengers, was making a trip to Hoboken, she came in collision with a schooner, in consequence of the tide, wind and thickness of the weather, by which the gentlemen's cabin was stove in, but without resulting in injury to any one. Under the impression that the hull of the ferry-boat had been cut through and was about to sink, the passengers were seized with consternation. About twenty of the passengers sought safety by jumping on board the schooner, (where they remained all night,) and others provided themselves with life preservers, but they were all landed safely and with dry jackets.

During yesterday there was an unusual high tide, with strong wind and a very heavy sea, which caused the ferry-boats to roll and the upper works to rack and creak, greatly to the discomfort of the timid. About noon the ferry-bridge at the foot of Barclay-street having become elevated to an unusual height by the tide, became cant on the stationary supports, so as to prevent the crossing of teams for nearly four hours.

The horse railroad tracks in Hoboken and Jersey City were blocked up, and all travel upon them was suspended early in the evening, in consequence of which hundreds of people in the suburbs were compelled to "foot it" through the drifts of snow and against the merciless storm. Yesterday the accommodation was but little better, the cars having been superseded by a few open sleighs.

The trains on all the railroads have been running very irregularly, but the Morris and Essex Railroad has suffered the most severely.

Local Incidents of the Storm.

The stories of the storm are innumerable. Everybody retails experiences; the most prolific, however, being the unfortunates living out of the City who were detained here late.

Few cared to breast the hurricane of wind and snow that swept down Broadway from the north. Two or three blocks were experiment enough to satisfy all but the most athletic pedestrians that the contest would be long and the issue doubtful, if they undertook to walk to their homes. But, then, the question of riding also proved to be a question too, even if not quite out of the question. The stage-drivers, poor fellows, had their hands full, and for once their stages full. They were bitterly independent, and sometimes crusty. To the hail, "Any room there?" one found breath to shout, "No! we don't want no more of ye—when it's good weather ye won't ride!"—with more to the same purpose that died away in the distance and the hurricane. The drivers were privileged of tongue, for none could help being good-humored with their little tempers under such trying circumstances. It is wonderful how they survived the day and night on their exposed perches. Perhaps they are learning the art of living through these storms. We hope so, for the feat is no small one. Where a vigorous and well-wrapped pedestrian found himself growing infallibly colder, every moment that he buffeted the storm and snow, and knew that if the struggle had to be prolonged, it would be only a question of time when he must infallibly perish; it is a mystery how a man can live for many hours, seated aloft, motionless and unresisting in the very *melée* of the elements, with his own four horses and everybody else's to look after, twenty passengers inside, to be taken up and set down at every block, fares to be taken and change to be made continually with fingers uncovered, wet, half-frozen, and "stamps" nearly reduced to their primitive condition of "pulp"—worst of all, with the treacherous ally of strong drink, unwisely called in but to weaken the citadel of life and betray it to the foe—with all these hard conditions to struggle against, surely the lot of a stage driver is one of the hardest and most perilous that can move our sympathies. We should hope that inside many stages, passengers grateful to be carried home in shelter, talked together of the sufferings of the man who carried them, and made up for him, as we saw done in one instance, a contribution all round; barely one or two hard enough to refuse giving something, when the proposition was started. It is certainly *worth more than ten cents* to be carried a mile or two through such a storm, and to whom is the difference due but to the wretchedly-paid mortal who endures the brunt for us? The money, though a little, is of consequence to men with such wages—the expression of sympathy and human brotherhood contained in it melts the bitterness and despair out of the heart.

EXPERIENCE OF A RAILROAD PASSENGER.

A passenger on board the Morristown Ferry-boat gives us the following interesting sketch of the dangers and delays to which he and others were subjected by flood and field:

I took the 3:30 o'clock boat, the *Morristown*, hoping to get to Newark, within a mile of my destination, before the dark set in, having the desire to do my snow-drift wading by daylight. When the boat left the slip the gale, which had been increasing in severity, it will be remembered, from 2 o'clock, now blew its worst, bringing with it wild drifts of blinding snow. When the *Morristown* had reached mid stream, neither Hoboken nor the point of our departure were visible. We were at sea, and so was the pilot, as the result proved. The first knowledge we received of our whereabouts came more forcibly than agreeably. We were just coming in sight of the Pavonia Ferry when our boat suddenly ran foul of a tow of schooners passing down the river. One of these ran tilt against the *Morristown*, with her bowsprit tearing away a portion of the gentlemen's cabin. A panic of course ensued immediately. Men shouted, and ran in search of life-preservers; women shrieked and fainted, and the consternation was general. It was stated that a person named HUNT, of Summit, N. J., was severely injured, and that several others were badly hurt, but the confusion prevailing from the time of the occurrence to the landing afterwards safely effected, prevented my obtaining precise information as to the injuries or the sufferers, if there were any. Having got clear of the tangle with the schooners, the ferry-boat turned back on her course, making for her starting point. On her way thither she again collided—this time with a sloop—after which she again put about, reaching Hoboken and getting into her slip there with considerable difficulty. During the voyage the utmost confusion prevailed among the passengers, many of whom were very much frightened indeed. But the troubles of those whose destination was beyond Hoboken did not end here. Many of them were bound for Newark or further, and hurried into the cars in the station. Soon after the next boat came along. This one had also an awkward time of it, avoiding collision, however, with everything but the slip, of which she managed to get foul coming in. The passengers by this boat, bound for Newark or further, took seats in another train of cars on another track. I took my seat, perhaps instinctively, with these last, and tried, like the others, to keep myself warm with fierce stampings and gesticulations. Soon after this an engine made its appearance; was attached to the train of cars, in one of which I sat, and we were whirled off leaving behind us the unfortunates who had arrived by the first boat. We reached East Newark, where I left it, as it could carry me no further, being fast in a snow-bank, where it remained an hour and a half. Those left behind at Hoboken, I learned, had to remain there until 10:30 P. M. before a train came. In the meantime, it appears, the larder of the Atlantic Hotel suffered severely, while the poor bestormed passengers and the landlord were much benefited. Starting at 10:30 P. M., having waited from 4 P. M., they naturally enough concluded that fate had done its worst; but, far from it. The train only got so far as the Bergen tunnel, with two engines, until they got fast; ultimately they worked through, but only to go off the track when they got under the sky again. Another engine was sent for, and screw jacks to replace the engine already off. This work was successfully accomplished by 2:30, and an arrival at Newark effected by 4 o'clock, and this was as far as the train could proceed, and there it remained until 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

COMPLAINT OF STATEN ISLANDERS.

Most grave complaints are made by residents of Staten Island doing business in New-York of ferry mismanagement on Thursday evening. They say that no boat started from Whitehall-street from shortly after 2 until near 6 o'clock, and that the consequence was that when the boat did start it was crowded to its utmost capacity; that there were no lights on board in the cabins, no light in the wheelhouse, no light of any description, signal or otherwise, on board. With fully 1,300 or 1,400 persons, the boat left the slip, and in the driving storm and darkness started on her journey. When about three-quarters of the way to the Quarantine landing, the pilot turned the boat and started again for New-York, where, after floundering around the Battery, and the East River for an hour or so the boat finally arrived and was made fast to the outer end of the pier, about 8:30 o'clock. Then began the landing of the passengers under circumstances, it is stated, actually appalling. A narrow board, slippery with snow, was stretched at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the pier to the boat. Down this board the 1,300 or 1,400 were slid singly to the pier, when they found themselves up to the knees in snow, and at liberty to dispose of themselves as best they could. This it appears very many of them did with much difficulty, the down town hotels being crammed with the storm-stayed residents of the suburbs. They further say that such like mismanagement of this ferry line accounts for the fact that, while property in every other direction for twenty miles around New-York has more than quadrupled in value during the last ten years—on Staten Island, with all its superb natural advantages, it has positively retrograded.

The Steamship Atlantic in the Gale.

We are indebted to the Purser of the *Atlantic* for the following interesting sketch, illustrating the severity of the gale at sea:

The *Atlantic* left Southampton on the 28th of November, and for the first week encountered no very heavy weather, though the extreme changeableness of the wind was remarkable, it seldom blowing more than four hours from one point. About 10 A. M., Dec. 6, a severe squall from the southeast struck the ship, and raged with great violence for two hours, then dying away as suddenly as it had arisen. Soon, however, a strong gale sprung up from the northwest, and in a very short time increased to a perfect hurricane. The Captain immediately headed the ship to the wind and made preparations to lay to until the violence of the tempest should abate. About 4 P. M. some part of the gearing, which connected the pilot-house forward with the rudder, gave way, and the quartermasters proceeded to the after steering apparatus, fortunately for themselves, as the result proved. A heavy storm of snow and hail had now set in, which demolished the skylights and soon rendered the cabins very wet and uncomfortable, causing the passengers to assemble in the dining saloon. The waves were now of an immense height, and the huge masses of water, capped with foam and gleaming with the ocean's peculiar phosphorescent light, which the gathering darkness rendered distinctly visible, and the black and utterly starless sky, made up a scene magnificent but awful. Clouds of blinding spray were continually sweeping the deck, and all whose duty would permit sought shelter. The ship was running slowly, but riding the waves so steadily that those in the warm and brilliantly lighted saloon were scarcely conscious of the raging tempest without. But suddenly about 8 o'clock, a tremendous sea broke over the bow, and the immense body of water rushing against the forward part of the house on the main deck, crushed it in like an egg-shell, leaving not a single stick standing for a space of more than twenty feet. This part was occupied as a sleeping-room by the firemen, several of whom were in their berths at the time. Five were completely buried in the ruins, one of whom, named MARTIN LAWLER, has his thigh dislocated. The rest were rescued without serious injury. The carpenter's shop was also demolished, and most of his tools washed overboard. The pilot-house on the hurricane-deck above was completely lifted from its position, violently jerking the wire attached to the engineer's bell, and causing him to slow down. The hurricane-deck remained standing, insecurely supported by the stanchions at the side of the ship. One of the guns was dismounted and carried nearly to the stern of the vessel. The smaller of the two ship bells was swept overboard. The Captain's room, just behind the pilot-house, was completely gutted. The rooms of the other officers, being further aft, fared rather better, though none entirely escaped. The forward boats, with the heavy iron davits that supported them, were swept completely away. Seven of the beams supporting the main deck were snapped like pipe-stems, and the forward hatch was stove in. The water rushed down into the steerage, to the great consternation of the passengers there. Their terror was heightened by a dense cloud of vapor which rose from the fire-room, causing in their excited minds the supposition that the ship was on fire. This resulted from the descent of an immense body of water through the fire-hatch and engine-room, filling the fire-room up to the grate bars. As the ship reeled from side to side, the water came in contact with the bottom of the furnaces, and was immediately converted into steam, which quickly penetrated the whole ship. The water rushing along the gangways of the main deck burst open the doors of the dining-saloon, and a considerable quantity entered there. Up to this time the passengers had been very quiet and composed, but the shock which threw most of them from their seats, the noise of crashing timbers, the cloud of vapor, and the floor covered with water, all combined, proved too much for their calmness, and great alarm and confusion for a time prevailed on the part of many of them. Shortly after a violent squall blew the sails out of the gaskets and quickly converted them into ribbons. At the same time the rudder-head was sprung, and the after steering apparatus gave way, so that we were obliged to steer by relieving tackles. One of the sailors was washed overboard, but fortunately caught a rope, and was rescued. The violence of the tempest now abated somewhat, and the officers were enabled to make temporary repairs. The ship was making considerable water and the steam pumps were set to work to clear her. The weather became intensely cold, and two of the crew had their hands frost-bitten. The barometer which at one time had descended to the extraordinarily low point of 27 7-10 inches, now rose rapidly, and about 5 o'clock the next morning the weather had moderated so far that the ship could again be put on her course. With daylight the full effect of the storm became visible, and on surveying the broken timbers, gaping seams, and shattered bulwarks, it seemed a matter of wonder that the ship had survived the fearful straining to which she had been subjected. There can be little doubt that but for the great strength of her hull and engines she must inevitably have gone down with all on board.

Storm Telegrams.

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 13.—The weather is intensely cold, the thermometer standing at 24 deg. below zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The gale has subsided. The wind is northwest and it is clear. The thermometer is 14 deg. above zero.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The mercury fell 2 deg. below zero this morning.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—No serious marine disasters by the storm have yet been reported, although nearly all parts of Cape Cod have been heard from.

The schooner *Martha*, Capt. CROSSMAN, from Boston for Eastport, in ballast, when off Half-Way Rock, near Salem, came in contact with the sloop *Casket*, from Rockport for Boston, on Wednesday last, and both vessels were sunk. The crews were saved.

The brig *Ada*, with a cargo of flour from Portland for Halifax, is ashore at Barrington, N. S. The cargo is insured in the Phœnix Office.

PROVINCETOWN, Dec. 13.—In port, schooner *Georgia Deering*, from Philadelphia for Portland.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 13.—The operator at Portsmouth, N. J., reports a schooner ashore off that place.

No other disasters have been reported from Sandy Hook or the Highlands.

There are no inward bound vessels in sight. The wind is blowing a gale from north-northeast, and it is intensely cold.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—A violent northwest gale and snow-storm prevailed here last night. No boats have arrived here from Baltimore or Enisfield to-day. The steamer *Eolus* is aground at East River. The thermometer indicates 22°.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The bark *David Morris*, from Cleveland, loaded with coal for Chicago, was driven ashore on Wednesday night. The Captain and crew were rescued, after being exposed to the gale for twelve hours. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Dec. 13.—The weather is clear and cold. The heavy snow of yesterday blockaded the railroads in all directions. The trains are all behind time.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The 8 A. M. train on the Hudson River Railroad, due at 1:45 P. M., reached here at 9 o'clock to-night. The 11 A. M. Harlem express reached here at 8 P. M., about four hours behind time.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—The following are the only marine disasters by the storm thus far received: An unknown bark laden with coal is ashore on Scituate beach; no particulars have been received. An unknown hermaphrodite brig came ashore two miles below Sandwich at high water to-day; she had not been boarded at last accounts. A fore-and-aft schooner also struck on Sandwich beach at noon, the sea making a complete breach over her. The crew could be seen on board, and would probably land at high water.

The storm is subsiding this evening. No mail has been received from New-York to-day. The Eastern and Northern trains suffer little detention.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The storm yesterday and last night was very severe. Snow fell to the depth of eight and ten inches. The thermometer at 9 o'clock this A. M. indicated 4 degrees below zero; at daylight it was 10 degrees below. The trains, except from Syracuse, are all late, and some of the Erie trains are not running.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 13.—The river here is filled with large fields of ice. The steamer *James W. Baldwin* experienced great difficulty in getting out of Rondout Creek to-day on her trip to New-York, and was ice-bound several hours. The first train through from New-York since yesterday morning reached here at 5:30 to-night. The wind has blown a gale for two days, but has abated somewhat to-night. The thermometer at 7 o'clock this evening indicated 4 degrees above zero.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 13.—The train from New-York, due here yesterday at 1:15 P. M., arrived at 9:30 this evening and has left for Boston. Trains have come through to-day from New-Haven, Albany and the North with difficulty, but the roads will probably be unobstructed to-morrow.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—A heavy snow-storm began here at 11:30 o'clock this morning and continued till after dark. Four to six inches of snow have fallen. The trains have not been delayed so far.

Gen. Grant and the Presidency—Letter from Gen. Dent.

The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, in a letter dated the 7th inst., speaks of the recent meeting at the Cooper Institute in favor of the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and says:

The meeting was held, not only with the full knowledge of Gen. GRANT, but it also had his consent. In confirmation of this I give the following letter from Gen. GRANT's brother-in-law to a friend in this City, who was very active in obtaining signatures for the call:

DEAR S.—* * * To be quite frank with you, Gen. GRANT does not wish to be either the Republican or the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He would prefer to be elected by the people, without any reference to the present organizations. If it is possible, let there be a new organization, representing the people and not the politicians. The General is now in a position which suits him very well and he will not give it up unless he thinks he can be of more service to his country. He will not take the Presidency if he cannot enter upon its office unpledged and unembarrassed by party affiliations and platforms. He does not want to decide upon questions of public policy until they come up for settlement, and hence his reluctance to be questioned as to platforms, or confined to certain lines of action. He has definite views of his own, which are tolerably well expressed in an article written by a young friend of his for the January number of the *Galaxy*. Of course, he must not be held responsible for all the views therein expressed, but it gives about what he thinks of the present political situation.

While demanding perfect freedom of action for himself, Gen. GRANT does not wish to act independent of the people. His care would be, if elected, to study their interests and wishes and do for them about what they wanted to do for themselves. Let party questions enter into the canvass for Congressmen, and whatever the will of the people is, the General will try and loyally obey it.

On one point the General is quite clear. If elected he will make no appointments on account of political services. He believes that a reform of our civil service, such as that embodied in Mr. JENCKES' bill of last session, is of vital moment, and all he will ask of any candidate for position is honesty and capacity.

You may use this note among friends, and if they think Gen. GRANT can be elected without reference to either of the existing parties, let them go ahead; but I again repeat, Gen. GRANT does not care for the Presidency if it is to be the gift of a party.

Yours, &c., D.

[Advertisement.]
So insidious are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]
THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK.
Parties contemplating changes in their business on the 1st of January next, and who desire to be correctly rated in the forthcoming volume of the *Reference Book*, will oblige by communicating with the undersigned as early as possible. The new book is now in press, and will be issued promptly on the 1st proximo, greatly enlarged and improved. R. G. DUN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Nos. 293 and 295 BROADWAY, Dec. 10, 1867.

[Advertisement.]
HARTFORD, July, 1866.
E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway:
Your Burglar Alarm was placed in my house by your mechanic with little inconvenience to my family. Myself and family are delighted with it. A child can care for all its ramifications. E. G. HOWE.

[Advertisement.]
DON'T DYE YOUR HAIR
with old dyes or sulphur colorings; injurious and great time and trouble. Try BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC. One application. No preparation used. Five minutes. Colors natural brown or black. Ask for it. Try it. You will use it. Depot No. 9 Dey-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.
Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]
Chief among Broadway beauties are the establishments of KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway, under Prescott House, which are ever brilliant with the most recherche fashions. KNOX'S Winter Hats, &c., are the most uniquely elegant ever issued.

[Advertisement.]
WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints make use of this unequaled remedy.

[Advertisement.]
Nervous people should use Kent's East India Coffee. Beware of imitations. Sold by all grocers. Depot Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement]
WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Piano and Table Covers. 2,000
at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
LACE CURTAINS,
Wholesale and Retail,
a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 13—*In steamship Atlantic, from Bremen*—Felix Bichelli and lady, Bartholemi Danelli and lady, E. Biondine, Mr. Plodoska, Gietano Padovini, Margurita Zenoni, A. Luis de Gamboa, Antonetta Mariotte, Rosina Mariotte, Vincenzo Cottona, G. Ferrari, Luigi Giuaccobini, Morris Bruckman, H. Farrelman, John Heargreaves, George Edwards, G. H. Burgess, R. C. Vaughan, J. Sheppard, Miss Weston, Mrs. Annie Ware and children, Jean Termensan, H. Termensan, Carl Ami, Clemens Weymar, Miss A. Braun, J. B. Bastzen and family, L. Bucholz, C. Beinecke, M. Schmitz, M. Richardt, A. Andrecsheck, Ant. Boelte, and others in steerage.

DEC. 13—*In Steamship Fulton from Havre*—L. Jerome, Mr. Wyeth, lady and infant, R. S. Grant, E. S. Whelan, Jr., Dr. Holland and lady, James H. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Masters Bowen, C. W. Hutchinson and lady, J. R. Triplett, Mrs. Harall, Miss Harall, Master Harall, Mr. Sarder, Mr. Raniel, Mr. Wallaw and lady, Mrs. Richards and two children, S. P. Avery, Mrs. Avery and infant, Miss Carrie Younglove, Mrs. Graham, Miss Jenkins, Mrs. and Miss W. M. Gwin, Mrs. and Miss Stebbins, Mrs. Eversfield, Mr. Winthrop Smith, W. G. Oliver, R. V. Humphrey, Mr. Varnum, J. T. Johnson, A. A. Adee, L. Huillier, Miss Mary Ann Ingold, Miss Mary Bert, Dr. Casablanca, John Newell, W. T. Richards.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 7 16 | Sun sets..... 4 33 | Moon rises... 8 35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 9 51 | Gov. Island.10 40 | Hell Gate....12 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, Mackenzie & Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow, F. Macdonald & Co.; Virginia, Roberts, Petersburgh, Va., N. L. McCready & Co.
Brigs Lima, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourn; Lizzie Troop, Newell, St. John, N. B., Henry & Butts; Foam, (Br.,) Jenkins, Leghorn, Andrew Lindsay.
Schooners Marianna, Collins, Rappahannock, Va.; E. Pendleton, Wood, Montevideo and market, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.
Sloop Emily Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Townsend, Havre Nov. 27, and Falmouth 27th, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and Havre Steamship Co. Dec. 6, experienced heavy gales from N. E. and N. W., in lat. 45 05, lon. 52; stove in starboard wheelhouse, started main rail, &c.; arrived off lightship at 7:30 A. M. on 12th inst., but on account of thick snow-storm was detained 51 hours.

Steamship Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen Nov. 24, and Southampton 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Taylor.

Schr. Grand Pre, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gormaly, Handsport, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Schr. Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy, Jameson, Calais 17 ds., with lath.
Schr. David Sprague, Chase, Brookhaven.
Schr. John Morrissey, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Harriet & Sarah, Pheney, Providence.
Schr. Gen. Warren, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Northern Light, Stevens, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. Darcy, Johnson, Northport.
Schr. Margaret, Dayton, New-Haven.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Nickerson, Portland.
Schr. Collier, Clark, Greenwich.
Schr. Chief, Rogers, Providence.
Schr. Little David, Johnson, New-Haven.
Schr. P. Rhine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Henry, Hobart, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy, Williams, Rockland.
Schr. Maria Lane, Berry, Norwalk.
Schr. Sarah Amelia, Coleman, Stamford.
Schr. Mary Natt, Chase, New-London.
Schr. Roanoke, Nash, Taunton.
Schr. George Downing, Peck, Norwalk.
Schr. Richard, Stevens, Stonington.
Schr. H. G. Bird, Jones, Rockland.
Schr. Ned Sumpter, Lord, Rockland.
WIND—At sunset, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Weser, for Bremen; Eagle, Havana; W. P. Clyde, Wilmington; Emily B. Souder, Charleston; Niagara, Norfolk, &c.; Virginia, Petersburgh, Va.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arr. bark August C. Small, from Cienfuegos.
The schr. Luier Newton, of Brewer, Me., Capt. May, went ashore Tuesday in Edgartown Harbor; will probably come off without much damage.
The Br. schr. Oliver L. Rourke, from Philadelphia for St. John, N. B., put into Holmes' Hole to-day with loss of foremast and maintopmast.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—Arr. schr. Minerva, from Havana.
Dec. 13—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York.
Sld. steamer Moneka, for New-York; brig Shannon, Havre; schr. Jas. Young, New-Orleans.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Arr. ship Intrepid, from New-York.
Cld. ships Sea Serpent, for New-York; Loyal Sam, for Liverpool, with 14,000 sacks of wheat.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10—Sld. steamship Herman Livingston, for New-York; schr. Hattie, Boston.
Arr. brig Gypsy Queen, from Matanzas.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 13—Sld. steamship Mary Sanford, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Stone, from Boston on the 4th inst., has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.
GLASGOW, Dec. 13—11:15 A. M.—The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Munroe, from New-York Nov. 30, arrived here yesterday.
QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 13—Evening.—The National Line steamship Erin, Capt. Hall, from New-York Nov. 28, touched at this port to-day, and then proceeded to Liverpool.

Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—Evening.—The bark Sirene, Capt. Rental, from Rotterdam for Delaware Breakwater, went ashore on the Straits of Dover, near Calais, and at last accounts was discharging cargo with the hope of getting off.
The brig R. Sheppard, Capt. Braston, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 14th of October last, has arrived at a port in Holland in a leaky condition.

THE MOST
POPULAR
GARMENTS
OF THE SEASON ARE OUR
Splendid Winter Overcoats at $15.
Heavy Walking Jackets at $12.
Having at length overtaken the demand for these DESIRABLE GOODS, we are now prepared to furnish them in large quantities.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

OVERCOATS.
USUAL PRICE $50, NOW $38.
USUAL PRICE $45, NOW $35.
USUAL PRICE $40, NOW $33.
USUAL PRICE $35, NOW $28.
USUAL PRICE $30, NOW $22.
USUAL PRICE $25, NOW $18.
USUAL PRICE $20, NOW $15.
USUAL PRICE $18, NOW $12.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402 BOWERY,
NEW-YORK,
OPPOSITE SIXTH-STREET.

CHARLES DICKENS'
AND
WILKIE COLLINS'
CHRISTMAS STORY,
"NO THOROUGHFARE,"
Will be published COMPLETE as a supplement to the
SUNDAY NEWS,
TO-MORROW, DEC. 15,
Making a Quadruple Sheet of
NINETY-SIX COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.
PRICE, SEVEN CENTS.
For sale by every News Agent.

A CHARMING HOLIDAY GIFT.

Combines the most attractive features of Croquet, Ten Pins and Billiards, and has more variety and interest than any other game. It equally delights the grown folks and the children, and *makes home attractive*, by thus providing amusement for all the household.
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A NATIONAL ASYLUM
FOR OUR
DISABLED SOLDIERS.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED
by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.
In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.
Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence. Very truly yours,
CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall. THEODORE THOMAS.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.
I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise. A. W. RANDALL.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.
JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.
HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
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The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased. The farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan County, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.
There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS:

ONE AT IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8, 1868,
AND ONE AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868,
On which latter occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.
$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS
will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.	Award	Value
1..1	Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2..1	Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3..1	Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000
4..1	Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
6..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000
7..1	Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000
8..1	Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9..1	Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10..1	Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000
11..1	Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,630
13..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14..1	Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000
15..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000
20..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22..1	Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26..1	Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27..1	Pearl Necklace	3,500
28..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500
29..1	Diamond Cross	3,000
30..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000
33..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35..1	Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36..1	Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000
37..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39..1	Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42..1	Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44..1	Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500
45..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46..1	Diamond Cross	2,500
47..1	Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48..1	Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
49..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50..1	Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500
51..1	Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52..1	Diamond Cross	1,500

No.	Award	Value
53..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
54..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
55..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
56..1	Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
58..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60..1	Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61..1	Single-Stone Ring	1,500
62..1	Single-Stone Pin	1,500
63..1	Cluster Brooch	1,500
64..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
65..1	Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
66..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
67..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
68..1	Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
69..1	Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70..1	Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
71..1	Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72..1	Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73..1	Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74..1	Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76..1	Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77..1	Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
78..1	Emerald Knob	500
79..1	Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
80..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81..1	Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82..1	Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
83..1	Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84..1	Gold Watch	300
85..1	Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
87..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
88..1	Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
89..1	Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
90..1	Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
93..1	Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94..1	Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95..1	Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
96..1	Cameo Brooch	100
97..1	Diamond Single-Stone Ring	100
98..1	Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99..1	Ladies' Gold Watch	100
100..1	Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
101..1	Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102..1	Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103..1	Emeral Scarf Pin	50
104..1	Emerald Scarf Pin	50
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1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
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Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express.

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10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 50
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00

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spent in the Cultivation and Growth of California Wines has given us a valuable experience; and whenever our Wines are seen in comparison with others, they are acknowledged to be
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